THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 39. FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1823. Vol. 2...No. 11.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

PRINTING.

DAVID & MATTHEW MACLEAN,
At the Office of
The Pittsburgh Gazette,
Have procured from New-York and Philadelphia,
A VARIETY OF PLAIN AND
Ornamented
TYPES,
Suitable for almost every description of
Letter-Press Printing,
And can execute
PAMPHLETS, HANDBILLS, BLANKS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, &c. &c.
With neatness and accuracy.

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,

HAVING recently enlarged their Establishment, and reduced the prices of their Ware, offer for Sale an extensive assortment of every description of

PLAIN & CUT
FLINT GLASS,
Apothecaries' Furniture, Vials, &c.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
A Quantity of
Pearl & Pot Ashes & Black Salts.
Nov. 21, 1823.—1 mo.

DUPONT'S
GUN-POWDER.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF
Dupont's Gun-Powder,
Will be kept hereafter by
Geo. Boggs, Ag't.
Next door to Mr. David Logan's Warehouse.
Nov. 21—3*

Notice.

THE subscriber, intending very soon to leave this country, hereby intimates to those indebted to him, that their accounts must positively be settled before the first day of December next, as after that period no indulgence can be given, and suits against defaulters will then be immediately commenced.

William Watson,
Stone-Cutter.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 21.

SHOE, LEATHER & OIL
STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
In Wood-Street, between Third and Fourth-Streets,

HAS opened an Assortment of SHOES, viz:

Men's coarse and fine Shoes and Bootees
Boy's do do do do
Women's leather and walking Shoes
do do pump-soled do
do do Boots
Miss's do do.
Ladies' blk. Mo. Slips. heels
do do do Ties do
do do do Pump heels
do do do Boots
Children's Shoe—Morocco Caps, &c.

ALSO,

Prime Spanish Sole Leather,
Calf Skins, Seal Skins, Morocco & Roan Skins
TANNER'S OIL, &c.

A constant supply of the above articles will be kept, and sold
Wholesale or Retail.

☞ Country Merchants and others in want, will find it to their advantage to call.

Nicholas Griffith.
Pittsburgh, Nov 28—6t

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SEVENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,
To draw on the 3d day of January next.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$10,000	is	$10,000
1	do.	5000	is	5000
2	do.	2663	is	5326
6	do.	1000	is	6000
10	do.	500	is	5000
39	do.	100	is	3900
39	do.	50	is	1950
78	do.	25	is	1950
429	do.	12	is	5148
4446	do.	6	is	26676
5051	Prizes,			$70950
9139	Blanks.			
14190	Tickets.			

Present Price of Tickets $6.

FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
Corner of Market & Second Sts.
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Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.
October 24—tf.

For Sale,
A SERVANT BOY

WHO has nearly three years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be recommended as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
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HAVE RECEIVED,
And are now opening, a large Assortment of
Seasonable & Fresh
DRY GOODS,
Making their winter assortment complete, together with a great variety of
FANCY GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE—

SUPERFINE, Fine and Common CLOTHS, Cassimeres and Cassinets,
Pelisse Cloths, Coatings, Baizes, Flannels, and Blankets
Black, scarlet and white *Merino* and *Cashmere* long and square SHAWLS
Figured *Gros de Naples, Simile Velvets* and *Plush,* assorted colors
Tartan and Circassian *Plaids*
Bombazeens, plain and figured *Bombazetts*
Printed and plain *Waterloo Shawls* and Points
Senshaws, Sarcenets, and *Florence Silks*
Bayadures, Ostrich Feathers, and trimmings
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Irish Linens
Leghorn Flats and *Bonnets*
Looking Glasses

Ladies', Miss's and Children's
SHOES and BOOTS,
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For Sale, Wholesale and Retail,
On their usual low terms.
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Black } **BROAD CLOTHS,**
Blue } Of the most fashionable colour and
Brown } superior quality.
Black Cassimere
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, *superb patterns,*
LINEN CAMBRIC, *very fine,*
Fine Cotton Stockings, for ladies
Extra fine Kid Gloves
Fancy Handkerchiefs
Black Silk Handkerchiefs
German Bandannas
Extra fine Shirting Linen
German Hones
Ladies' and Gentlemen's WATCHES
Engravings, in gilt frames
Glaziers' Diamonds

ALSO,
One well toned Piano Forte
Country Linen and Bags.

Ch. L. Volz,
Wood Street.
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Printers' Rules.

EICHBAUM & JOHNSTON,
Corner of Market & Second Streets,

HAVE just received, and will constantly keep on hand, PRINTERS' RULES, of every description, at the *Philadelphia prices.*

ALSO,
Iron Beds,
For Printing Presses of every size, furnished at a short notice.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE,
173lbs. PICA.
174" SMALL PICA,
Of the cast of Reich, Starr & Co.
Nov. 28.—3t.

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,
CONSISTING OF
PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
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AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

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REMOVAL.

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HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

I wish to Lease,
TWELVE BUILDING
LOTS,

ON Smithfield Street, between 4th and Diamond Alley. Terms will be accomodating.

ALSO—FOR SALE,
Two Farms in Allegheny County,
Well improved—TWO FARMS in Butler county, also improved—and TWO FARMS in Mercer county, near the Borough, unimproved, but of the first rate quality.

Henry Holdship.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 19—tf.

For Sale or Rent,

THAT THREE STORY
Brick Warehouse,
Situate in Front, between Wood and Market streets, formerly occupied by Bosler & Co.

ALSO,
A Small Warehouse,
In Wood street, near the River.

ALSO,
A 3 story Dwelling House,
In Wood street, next to the corner of First street.

ALSO,
A 2 story House,
In Fourth street, now occupied by Mrs. Basham.

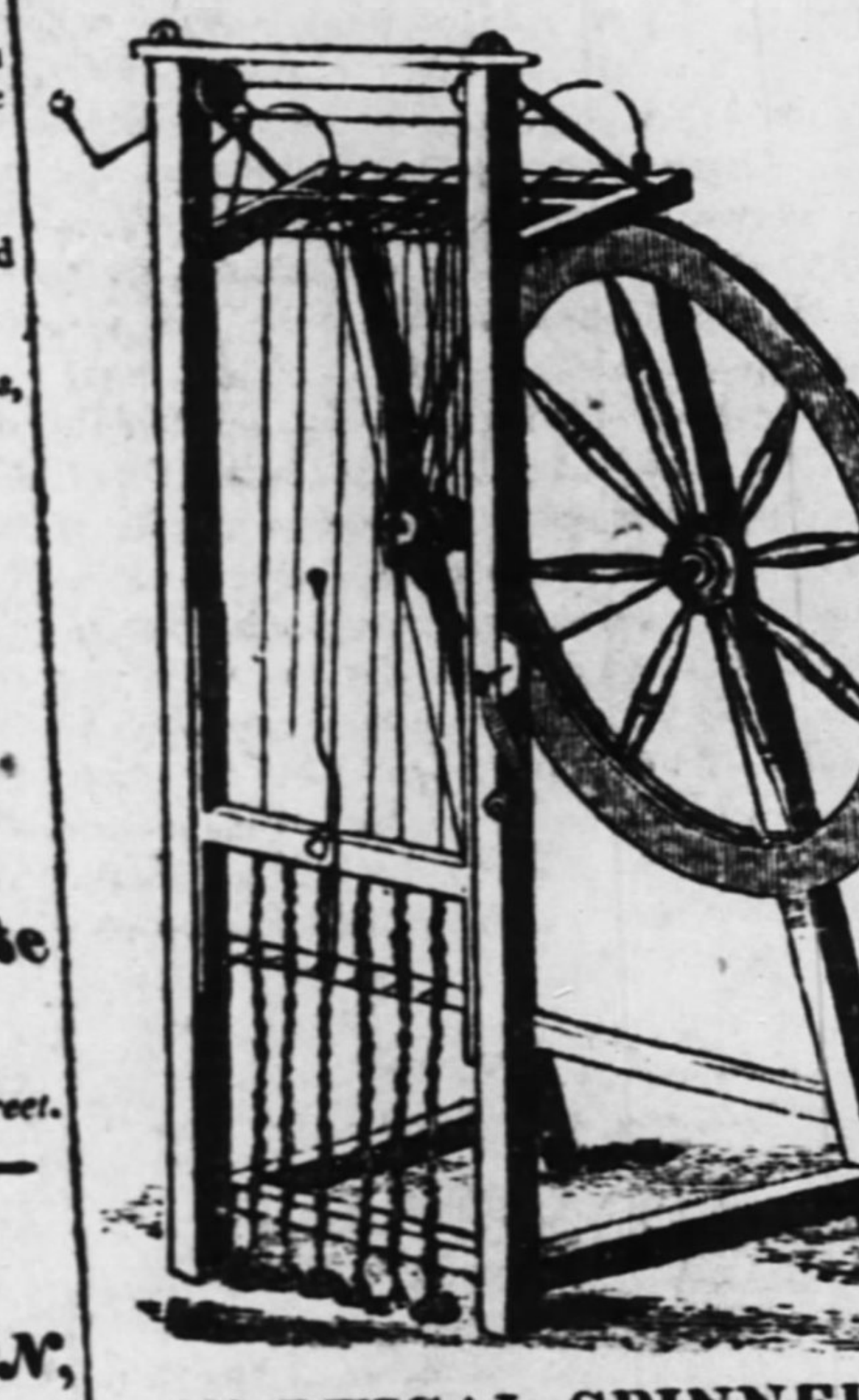
ALSO,
2 Lots in Allegheny Town, No. 1 & 2.

ALSO,
A FARM,
Of 150 acres, near Pittsburgh.

ALSO,
A Farm of 250 acres,
Now occupied by Charles Wallace.

ALSO,
A large Air-Foundry,
In Pipe Town, formerly Beelen's.

Apply at the BRANCH BANK U. S.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 28.—4t.



VERTICAL SPINNER.

HENRY BEARES

Has purchased the right for making and selling
Brown's Patent Vertical Spinner.

THE plan and operation of this machine are as follows:—The spindles are placed on the top of four small posts about five feet in height; a small brake or gripe holding the rolls and running in grooves in the front posts, is, after the rolls are attached to the spindles, drawn down by the left hand, turning the wheel at the same time with the right hand; this brake is counterbalanced by weights and pullies, and being on a poise returns with speed and accuracy to its first position after the thread is twisted; the principle considered to be new in its application, is, suspending the rolls from the spindles—when the brake opens and drops, they are clear from any obstruction, and will be found at the shutting of the brake exactly as they were at first.

It will be seen that the machines can be made and sold exceedingly low; and it cannot be doubted, that the simplicity of the construction will make them easy to be understood and used in families; the plan is calculated to spin with great despatch; those inclined to ascertain this fact, and to examine the goodness of the yarn, may have an opportunity by calling at the house of the subscriber, where a machine may be seen in operation. The plan may be enlarged to any reasonable number of spindles.

Henry Beares,
Corner of Third and Smithfield st's. Pittsburgh.

North Providence, R. I. Oct. 20, 1821.

WE, the subscribers, having seen a small machine for spinning wool in families, for which letters patent have recently been obtained, by John Brown, of Providence, denominated THE VERTICAL SPINNER, hereby certify, that we believe this machine is calculated to answer a valuable purpose; it is simple in its construction; in our opinion it will be perfectly easy for new beginners to perform on this machine; we therefore do not hesitate to recommend it to public patronage.

SAMUEL SLATER,
DAVID WILKINSON,
BENJ. S. WALCOTT.

Pittsburgh (*Penn.*) *Sept.* 30, 1823.

The Patent for the machine above alluded to, has been purchased by Henry Beares, of Pittsburgh, and having seen it in operation, we perfectly concur in the sentiments and recommendations contained in the above certificate.

JAMES ARTHURS,
ANDREW MURPHY,
GEO. COCHRAN.

Oct. 17, 1823.—tf

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin,* have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN BAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

CAUTION.

THE public are cautioned against certain attempts to violate the patent right of the VERTICAL SPINNER; particularly, by a machine lately put in operation by Copeland & Poole. I shall deem every person using or vending their machines, to be violaters of my right, and shall accordingly seek redress by legal process.

Henry Beares.
Nov. 7, 1823.

WE certify that we have examined the VERTICAL SPINNER of Henry Beares, and also the *spinning machine* of Copeland & Poole, and are of opinion that the machine of Copeland & Poole is in its principles and operation the same as those of the Vertical Spinner, and in its construction it is but a change only in the form and proportion of the same.

NATHAN SWEETLAND,
ISAAC CARY.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 5, 1823.—tf

To the Public.

HAVING seen an attempt to injure our *Improved Inclined Side Spinner,* we deem it our duty to answer it. Were all people judges of principles, and would they take the pains to examine, we should be freed from the disagreeable task of refuting this attack, emanating from ignorance or something more degrading to its author. Mr. Beares says we have infringed upon the right of the Vertical Spinner, by using the same principles, but varying the construction, which shows he is ignorant of what has been patented to him, supposing that his whole machine has been patented, not excepting the most common principles. Driving belts by wheels, and spindles by belts, pinching the rolls by jaws, determining their length by a gauge, drawing them out as they are twisted, guiding the threads by guides, are all common principles, have been long in use, and consequently can never be patented; which leaves Mr. B with the bare construction, the suspension of the slide by weights, and its perpendicular motion. What should prompt Messrs. Cary and Sweetland to expose their ignorance of principles, by seconding the opinions of Mr. B. we do not pretend to say; but this we do say, that the whole proceedings indicate the most ungenerous principles or the grossest ignorance. We now challenge them to come forward, and give some reason, if any they have, for their proceedings, or consider themselves beneath our further notice. As for the prosecution threatened by Mr. B. we assure him that it shall never have the least effect upon our sales.

A. Copeland,
D. Pool.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 21, 182 —3t.

To those whom it may concern.

IT is not my intention to enter into a newspaper controversy with Messrs. *Copeland* and *Pool,* as relates to the Vertical Spinner, now in use; but I deem it a duty to state certain facts, in relation to this machine, the patent for which has been infringed by the persons above named.—Their conduct ought to be placed in a proper light before the public, and as for their right to use the improvement, (the patent for which I have purchased) it shall be tested before another tribunal. My previous statement was substantiated by two of the most experienced and scientific mechanics in our city, whose reputation is well earned, and not dependent upon the little knowledge they can filch from the genius and industry of their fellow-citizens—men who are not in the habit of prowling among the work-shops of their neighbors, with a piece of paper in one hand and a pencil in the other, for the purpose of snatching from honest industry those improvements their own minds could not suggest. Messrs. Sweetland and Cary have already stated, in the most unequivocal manner, that the machine constructed by Messrs. Copeland and Pool, is the same in principle and operation as that which I offer to the public. The violators of my patent have dared me to prosecute. I have only to request them to give me an opportunity of doing so. So long as they can enjoy the fruits of another's labor, in secret, they will be beyond the reach of justice; but the use or sale of this machine, by Messrs. Copeland and Pool, will enable me to establish my rights, and a jury of the county to decide whether honest industry is to be borne down by those who may think proper to seize upon improvements offered to the public, and, by merely changing an immaterial part, offer it again to the world as their own invention.

Henry Beares.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 28, 1822 3t.

BOOKS
AT REDUCED PRICES

IN consequence of the death of DAVID HOGAN, late Bookseller of Philadelphia, a large stock of valuable

Books & Stationary,

has been placed at the disposal of the Administrators of his estate, to be sold at reduced prices for Cash. Country Merchants can be well supplied with all the Books and Stationary articles generally used. The Stock also comprises one of the best collections of Miscellaneous Literature in the country, including a great number of valuable English Books, which will be sold at cost value, and, in many cases, below it. To Clergymen it will afford a good opportunity of furnishing themselves with standard works on Theology, both English and Latin.

Orders forwarded, or applications made at the Store, No. 255, Market Street, to *JAMES HOGAN,* Junr. will be punctually attended to.

Philadelphia, November 11. [Nov. 21.—6.]

[The editor of the Nashville Gazette will insert the above 3 times, and forward his bill to this office.]

To Creditors.

TAKE notice, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said court have appointed Monday the 13th day of December next, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my creditors, when and where you may attend, to show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

John Swisheln,
Farmer, of Wilkins township.
Allegheny co. Jail, Nov. 21, 1823—[illegible]

NEW FANCY STORE.

S. A. Dubarry,
IS NOW OPENING,
In Market Street, near Fourth,
A General Assortment of
India, European and Domestic
GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE:

PLAIN and figured Gros de Naples, Levantines, Satins, Florences and Sarcenets.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors and newest patterns.
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse, assorted colors.
French and figured Satin Mantua Crape Lisse Ribbons, of all colors.
Men's and Women's Silk, Kid, Beaver, York Tan, Woodstock, and Whitewash Leather Gloves.
Men's and Women's Black and White Silk Hose.
Black and White Silk, Thread Bobbinet and Cotton Laces.
Zelia, Bayadores and other Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs.
Work'd Trimmings and Insertings.
Silk Velvets, assorted colors.
Simile Velvets, do. do.
Plain and figured Gauzes, assorted colors.
Plain and figured Parisnet, do. do.
Silk Buttons, Gimps and Chenile Cords, various colors.
Figured and plain Crapes, various colors.
Black Silk Handkerchiefs and Shawls.
Sarcenets, Senshaws and Pungees, different colors.
Silk and Cotton Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs, assorted.
Figured and plain demi Cambric, Jaconet and Mull Mull Muslins
Irish Linens.
Calicoes and Printed Muslins.
Plain and figured White and Red Flannels.
Plain and figured Muslin and Leno.
do. do. do. do. Hdkfs.
A superb assortment of Silk Vesting and Valencias.
Superfine and common Cloths.
Plain and Striped Cassimeres, Cassinets and Satinets.
Tartaand Circassian Plaids and Bombazetts.
Red and Green Bocking Baize.
Madrass and Mock Madrass Handkerchiefs.
Dimities.
An extensive assortment of Leghorn Bonnets and Flats.
Bleached and Brown Domestic Shirtings and Sheetings.
Domestic Stripes, Plaids and Checks.
Blankets.
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Sallad Oil, Cologne Water, Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,
Wholesale and Retail,
At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 19, 1823.—1y.

Valuable Lands
FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty-five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WAREHOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.
may 27

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Brick Warehouse,
Situate in Front, between Wood and Market streets, formerly occupied by Bosler & Co.

ALSO,
A Small Warehouse,
In Wood street, near the River.

ALSO,
A 3 story Dwelling House,
In Wood street, next to the corner of First street.

ALSO,
A 2 story House,
In Fourth street, now occupied by Mrs. Basham.

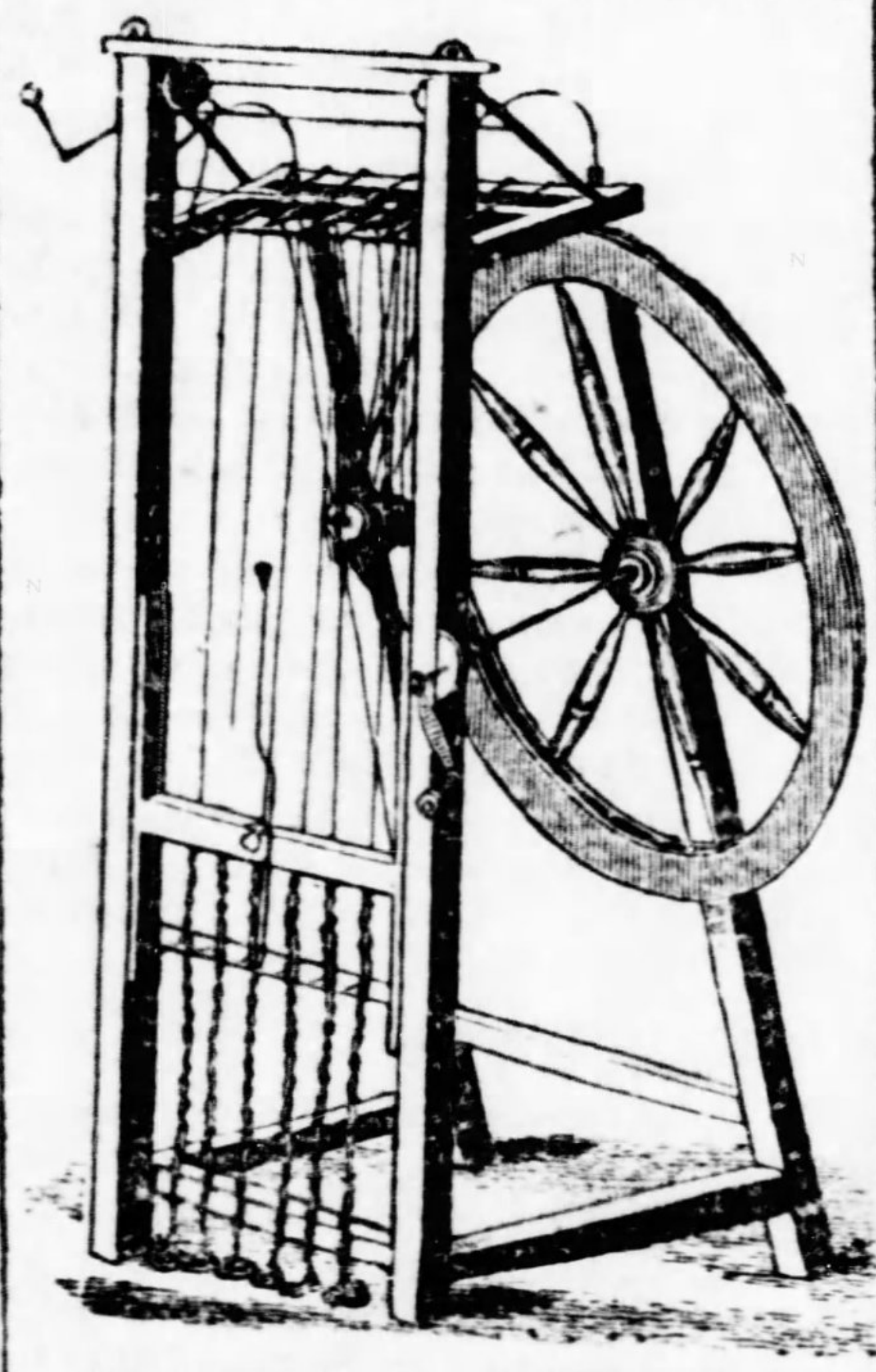
ALSO,
2 Lots in Allegheny Town, No. 1 & 2.

ALSO,
A FARM,
Of 150 acres, near Pittsburgh.

ALSO,
A Farm of 250 acres,
Now occupied by Charles Wallace.

ALSO,
A large Air-Foundry,
In Pipe Town, formerly Beelen's.

Apply at the BRANCH BANK U. S.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 28.—4t.



VERTICAL SPINNER.

HENRY BEARES

Has purchased the right for making and selling
Brown's Patent Vertical Spinner.

THE plan and operation of this machine are as follows:—The spindles are placed on the top of four small posts about five feet in height; a small brake or gripe holding the rolls and running in grooves in the front posts, is, after the rolls are attached to the spindles, drawn down by the left hand, turning the wheel at the same time with the right hand; this brake is counterbalanced by weights and pullies, and being on a poise returns with speed and accuracy to its first position after the thread is twisted; the principle considered to be new in its application, is, suspending the rolls from the spindles—when the brake opens and drops, they are clear from any obstruction, and will be found at the shutting of the brake exactly as they were at first.

It will be seen that the machines can be made and sold exceedingly low; and it cannot be doubted, that the simplicity of the construction will make them easy to be understood and used in families; the plan is calculated to spin with great despatch; those inclined to ascertain this fact, and to examine the goodness of the yarn, may have an opportunity by calling at the house of the subscriber, where a machine may be seen in operation. The plan may be enlarged to any reasonable number of spindles.

Henry Beares,
Corner of Third and Smithfield st's. Pittsburgh.

North Providence, R. I. Oct. 20, 1821.

WE, the subscribers, having seen a small machine for spinning wool in families, for which letters patent have recently been obtained, by John Brown, of Providence, denominated THE VERTICAL SPINNER, hereby certify, that we believe this machine is calculated to answer a valuable purpose; it is simple in its construction; in our opinion it will be perfectly easy for new beginners to perform on this machine; we therefore do not hesitate to recommend it to public patronage.

SAMUEL SLATER,
DAVID WILKINSON,
BENJ. S. WALCOTT.

Pittsburgh (Penn.) Sept. 30, 1823.

The Patent for the machine above alluded to, has been purchased by Henry Beares, of Pittsburgh, and having seen it in operation, we perfectly concur in the sentiments and recommendations contained in the above certificate.

JAMES ARTHURS,
ANDREW MURPHY,
GEO. COCHRAN.

Oct. 17, 1823.—tf

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R Patterson & Lambdin,* have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 23, 1823—tf.

CAUTION.

THE public are cautioned against certain attempts to violate the patent right of the VERTICAL SPINNER; particularly, by a machine lately put in operation by Copeland & Poole. I shall deem every person using or vending their machines, to be violaters of my right, and shall accordingly seek redress by legal process.

Henry Beares.
Nov. 7, 1823.

WE certify that we have examined the VERTICAL SPINNER of Henry Beares, and also the *spinning machine* of Copeland & Poole, and are of opinion that the machine of Copeland & Poole is in its principles and operation the same as those of the Vertical Spinner, and in its construction it is but a change only in the form and proportion of the same.

NATHAN SWEETLAND,
ISAAC CARY.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 5, 1823.—tf

To the Public.

HAVING seen an attempt to injure our *Improved Inclined Side Spinner,* we deem it our duty to answer it. Were all people judges of principles, and would they take the pains to examine, we should be freed from the disagreeable task of refuting this attack, emanating from ignorance or something more degrading to its author. Mr. Beares says we have infringed upon the right of the Vertical Spinner, by using the same principles, but varying the construction, which shows he is ignorant of what has been patented to him, supposing that his whole machine has been patented, not excepting the most common principles. Driving belts by wheels, and spindles by belts, pinching the rolls by jaws, determining their length by a gauge, drawing them out as they are twisted, guiding the threads by guides, are all common principles have been long in use, and consequently can never be patented; which leaves Mr. B with the bare construction, the suspension of the slide by weights, and its perpendicular motion. What should prompt Messrs. Cary and Sweetland to expose their ignorance of principles, by seconding the opinions of Mr. B. we do not pretend to say; but this we do say, that the whole proceedings indicate the most ungenerous principles or the grossest ignorance. We now challenge them to come forward, and give some reason, if any they have, for their proceedings, or consider themselves beneath our further notice. As for the prosecution threatened by Mr. B. we assure him that it shall never have the least effect upon our sales.

A. Copeland,
D. Pool.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 21, 182 —3t.

To those whom it may concern.

IT is not my intention to enter into a newspaper controversy with Messrs. *Copeland* and *Pool,* as relates to the Vertical Spinner, now in use; but I deem it a duty to state certain facts, in relation to this machine, the patent for which has been infringed by the persons above named.—Their conduct ought to be placed in a proper light before the public, and as for their right to use the improvement, (the patent for which I have purchased) it shall be tested before another tribunal. My previous statement was substantiated by two of the most experienced and scientific mechanics in our city, whose reputation is well earned, and not dependent upon the little knowledge they can filch from the genius and industry of their fellow citizens—men who are not in the habit of prowling among the work-shops of their neighbors, with a piece of paper in one hand and a pencil in the other, for the purpose of snatching from honest industry those improvements their own minds could not suggest. Messrs. Sweetland and Cary have already stated, in the most unequivocal manner, that the machine constructed by Messrs. Copeland and Pool, is the same in principle and operation as that which I offer to the public. The violators of my patent have dared me to prosecute. I have only to request them to give me an opportunity of doing so. So long as they can enjoy the fruits of another's labor, in secret, they will be beyond the reach of justice; but the use or sale of this machine, by Messrs Copeland and Pool, will enable me to establish my rights, and a jury of the county to decide whether honest industry is to be borne down by those who may think proper to seize upon improvements offered to the public, and, by merely changing an immaterial part, offer it again to the world as their own invention.

Henry Beares.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 28, 1822—3t.

BOOKS
AT REDUCED PRICES

IN consequence of the death of DAVID HOGAN, late Bookseller of Philadelphia, a large stock of valuable

Books & Stationary,

has been placed at the disposal of the Administrators of his estate, to be sold at reduced prices, for Cash. Country Merchants can be well supplied with all the Books and Stationary articles generally used. The Stock also comprises one of the best collections of Miscellaneous Literature in the country, including a great number of valuable English Books, which will be sold at cost value, and, in many cases, below it. To Clergymen it will afford a good opportunity of furnishing themselves with standard works on Theology, both English and Latin.

Orders forwarded, or applications made at the Store, No. 255, Market Street, to *JAMES HOGAN,* Junr. will be punctually attended to.

Philadelphia, November 11. [Nov. 21.—6.]

[The editor of the Nashville Gazette will insert the above 3 times, and forward his bill to this office.]

To Creditors.

TAKE notice, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said court have appointed Monday the 15th day of December next, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my creditors, when and where you may attend, to show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

John Swisheln,
Farmer, of Wilkins township.
Allegheny co. Jail, Nov. 21, 1823—3tewwg

NEW FANCY STORE.

S. A. Dubarry,
IS NOW OPENING,
In Market Street, near Fourth,
A General Assortment of
India, European and Domestic
GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE:

PLAIN and figured Gros de Naples, Levantines, Satins, Florences and Sarcenets.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors and newest patterns.
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse, assorted colors.
French and figured Satin Mantua Crape Lisse Ribbons, of all colors.
Men's and Women's Silk, Kid, Beaver, York Tan, Woodstock, and Whitewash Leather Gloves.
Men's and Women's Black and White Silk Hose.
Black and White Silk, Thread Bobbinet and Cotton Laces.
Zelia, Bayadores and other Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs.
Work'd Trimmings and Insertings.
Silk Velvets, assorted colors.
Simile Velvets, do. do.
Plain and figured Gauzes, assorted colors.
Plain and figured Parisnet, do. do.
Silk Buttons, Gimps and Chenile Cords, various colors.
Figured and plain Crapes, various colors.
Black Silk Handkerchiefs and Shawls.
Sarcenets, Senshaws and Pungees, different colors.
Silk and Cotton Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs, assorted.
Figured and plain demi Cambric, Jaconet and Mull Mull Muslins
Irish Linens.
Calicoes and Printed Muslins.
Plain and figured White and Red Flannels.
Plain and figured Muslin and Leno.
do. do. do. do. Hdkfs.
A superb assortment of Silk Vesting and Valencias.
Superfine and common Cloths.
Plain and Striped Cassimeres, Cassinets and Satinets.
Tartaand Circassian Plaids and Bombazetts.
Red and Green Bocking Baize.
Madrass and Mock Madrass Handkerchiefs.
Dimities.
An extensive assortment of Leghorn Bonnets and Flats.
Bleached and Brown Domestic Shirtings and Sheetings.
Domestic Stripes, Plaids and Checks.
Blankets.
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Sallad Oil, Cologne Water, Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,
Wholesale and Retail,
At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 19, 1823—1y.

Valuable Lands
FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty-five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WAREHOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.

may 27

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1823.

Examination of a Law Student.

In the "History of a Modern Attorney, written by himself," publishing in Chapters, in the Nashville Whig, we find the following whimsical examination of a Law Student.

I will close this long drawn episode with a scrap of legal waggery, played off by a knot of attornies upon a sort of illegitimate brother.

At —— court, a man presented himself to his Honor, and demanded a license to practice law in this state. He was a stranger, and could produce no certificate of his good moral character, according to the terms of the statute in such cases made and provided; and without this first requisite, his Honor could not engage in an examination of the qualifications of the applicant.—Still it will be admitted that this *certificate* and *examination* are now-a-days mere matter of form, and according to general practice are not *traversable*. Frequent intoxication seemed to have in some degree stupified his faculties, and he was besides a simple child of nature. He had certainly read some law-writers, perhaps as many and to as much purpose as the generality of modern attornies. He stoutly demanded an examination, and the *lawyers* present undertook it, with the view of *boring* this *pretender*, as they called him. Quizzing was the object, and certainly many droll questions were submitted, and which elicited as many responds equally droll, though seriously given. I remember a few which as they are novelties, at least *humorous*, I will detail. He was asked to define the *general* distinctions between real and personal property; to which he replied as laid down in Blackstone. There were then submitted to him the following questions:—

Question 1st—What kind of property is a *ship?*

Answer—O *real*, surely; because it is too ponderous to carry about the person.

Question 2d.—A canoe?

Answer—That I know to be personal property, because I once, in the territory of Arkansas, when travelling, carried one on my shoulder four miles, from one river to another.

Question 3d.—You say whatever can be carried about the person, or is of a moveable nature, is personal property—Well, suppose you had a loaded wagon with a *mill stone*, and for a few miles the horses hauled it along; thus far it would be personal property, according to your definition—suppose, however, in the progress of its transportation, the wagon sticks in a mud hole, and the application of no force could move it—what kind of property would the *mill stone* then be?

Here the probationer paused, and seriously resolved the matter over in his own mind; when after about ten minutes silent and uninterrupted investigation, he gave the following

Answer—"If the *mill stone* was originally personal property, and I am sure it was, the sticking in the mire would not, it would seem, change its nature; and yet so soon as it lost its power of mobility, it certainly thenceforth partook of the character of real property.* I entertain doubts on the subject; yet if I had been the owner of the mill stone, and could not have moved it out of the mire, I would not have wasted much time about it, but it might lay there to rot!"

Question 4—Suppose *A* and *B* own lands which adjoin, and *A* plants a *water melon* seed near the margin of the dividing line—it sprouts up, grows, and the vine runs over upon the lands of *B*, and upon that part of the vine which lays on *B's* land, a melon should grow—the vine takes root in *A's* land, and is nourished by *A's* land, but runs upon and covers *B's* ground—*to whom does the melon legally belong?*

After much meditation he gave for

Answer—"This, gentlemen, is a vexatious question. If I were *A*, (upon whose land the vine took root,) I would stand upon my own ground, and take hold of the vine, and drag the melon into my own premises, and eat it at all hazards; and I do not think that *B* could sustain an action against him for doing so. And if *B* should afterwards attempt to put it back, he would subject him to an action of trespass at the hands of *A*. But allowing the melon to remain as it grew, if I were either *A* or *B*, and should pass by it on a sultry day, and was thirsty, and had a long knife, I would pluck it, cut it open, eat it, and risk the consequences."

All these answers were given with the utmost seriousness, and in the simplicity of his heart, which tended greatly to amuse them.

They however declared him *disqualified*, and refused to own him as their kinsman. Yet in truth many of them were his brothers-*in-law*.

The novice seemed greatly distressed, when an attorney stepped forward, and told him, that a prisoner had on the day before been brought to town in chains; that he was charged with no specific crime, and had been arrested simply on the ground that he belonged to a family of notoriously bad character. It was true, he said, that some hogs and sheep had been recently stolen in the neighborhood, and it was more than probable that some of the prisoner's family were the depredators; but that there was no proof which tended farther than above stated to implicate the prisoner, which only went to the bad character of the prisoner's connexions. That he was then "in durance vile," chained and manacled, and wished to obtain the benefit of a writ of *habeas corpus*. That he (the attorney) would introduce him to the prisoner, and see his situation, and if he would draw a petition for the prisoner, addressed to his Honor, praying the benefit of the aforesaid writ, and draw it correctly, he *should* have a license in lieu of a fee, as the prisoner was wholly unable to pay counsel, being abruptly taken from his friends, and now among strangers. The novice expressed much concern at the situation of the prisoner, and accepted the attorney's proposals, and asked for an immediate audience with the prisoner. The attorney started with him, led him to the back yard of the jail, and then introduced him to a large black——BEAR, chained to a stake! which had been recently caught. The novice felt the full force of the quiz—retired deeply mortified, and the next night, "beneath the kind protecting rays of the moon," proved that *he* still possessed the power of *locomotion*.

Such, my reader, are some of the pastime and recreations of the "grave and reverend seigniors" of the bar!

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* Blackstone says, "things real are such as are permanent, fixed and *immoveable*." Things personal, "that which may attend the owner's person, *moveable*," &c.

* * *

Gunpowder.—Gunpowder, the discovery of which is generally attributed to a German chemist, was known to the Arabians at least a century before any traces of it appear in the European historians. In the 13th century it was frequently employed in their wars with Spain, and some indications remain of its having been known in the 11th century. The compass also, the invention of which has been given alternately to the Italians and French, in the 13th century, was already known to the Arabians in the 11th. The geographer of Nubia who wrote in the 12th century, speaks of it as an instrument universally employed.

A POPULAR PREACHER.

It appears by the late English newspapers and magazines, that a highly gifted and popular preacher, (stated to be a pupil and friend of the celebrated Dr. Chalmers,) was all the rage with the fashionables of the British Metropolis. Supposing that our readers may wish to know something of a Preacher, to whom extraordinary powers of eloquence and ratiocination are ascribed, we have been at the pains to compile from the London Monthly Magazine and the Literary Gazette, the subsequent article, which contains a description of his person and manners, together with specimens of his original and impressive style of preaching.—*Prov. American.*

ORATIONS, &c.

By the Reverend Edward Irving.

The author of this work is certainly an extraordinary man. We understand that when he came to London, about the autumn of last year, he was so completely unknown to fame, and so little was expected from him, that the Caledonian church where he preaches, mustered for some time not more than fifty persons; and now, to judge from the numbers who flock to hear him, his congregation would fill St. Paul's. Nor is this the only remarkable circumstance attending his career—his popularity is among the highest class; the aristocracy are his mob. The most distinguished Members of Parliament, Cabinet Ministers, Peers, Peeresses, and Princes of the Blood, crowd to this little church with as much eagerness, as if they thought him in possession of the "Deflagrator" for making diamonds; or shall we be more charitable, and suppose that they come to him for the pearl of great price? We have noticed also among his auditors another class, whose appearance there equally surprised, us, we mean the professed literati of this age—men whose fastidious taste and pride of conscious talent, are conceived to stand in the way of their attendance on public worship. Whence is it, we naturally ask, that Mr Irving has obtained his influence over multitudes, in general, so much beyond the sphere of the popular preacher? And what will be the effect of his preaching, on the intellectual and fashionable world?

His manner, his figure, his style of preaching, are all so uncommon, that these doubtless, must come in for a share of the honor attending his unexampled success. The novelty too, of the doctrines which he delivers, adds not a little to the attraction, for that they are new to many of his congregation, we have no doubt. Whether they will take fast hold of the hearts of the neophytes, as freshly imbibed knowledge generally does, we confess we have our doubts, but it is something to have gained so fair an opportunity of making an impression.

He considers himself, in some degree like John the Baptist, sent to call the great people of a great city to repentance. Many of his discourses, when delivered from the pulpit, so much favor this idea, as to make the thought enter irresistably into the mind of his audience. His lofty look, and stern voice encourage such an impression: severity appears to suit his character, and his strong language loses nothing of its force by his deep and passionate earnestness.

In his delivery, he times his utterance to the ear, better we think, than any orator we have before heard; his words come out just as fast as they can be agreeably collected and understood; he neither overruns our attention, nor fails to keep it occupied.

In person, Mr. Irving is very much above the common size. He has a manly countenance and abundance of long black hair; if he were to allow his beard to grow, the painter would ask no better model for the head of an apostle. His action is free, and generally good; but of late, we thought, less natural than at first; we miss an emphatic raising of the right arm, which was before frequent with him. This was a natural action, and had a good effect, from appearing to be inconsiderately adopted.

With science in no common degree, well conversant with history, ancient and modern, and, to judge from the conduct of his argument, a good mathematician. Mr Irving also possesses a fine imagination, and a full flow of language, any thing but commonplace. Having all these requisites, he comes near to Cicero's definition of a complete orator; but that which chiefly distinguishes him from other preachers, is the freedom of his censures, the liberality of his eulogies, and the wide range which he allows himself to take while speaking on a religious subject. In this latter particular, he reminds us of Jeremy Taylor. But he does not wish, we think to be considered a follower of Jeremy Taylor—we cannot recollect that he has even mentioned him: he bends to Milton with more veneration than to any man, and professes so to admire and copy his style, that not unaptly might be applied to him the words in which Dante addressed Virgil.

Glory and light of all the tuneful train,
May it avail me, that I long with zeal
Have sought thy volume, and with love immense
Have conn'd it o'er. My master thou and guide!
Thou he from whom I have derived
That style, which from its beauty into fame
Exalts me.

We cannot, however, compliment Mr. Irving quite so highly on his style—it is more metaphorical than Milton's, and reminds us again of Jeremy Taylor; but the latter was more discreet than Mr. Irving in the management of his luxuriance—his pages do not glitter with a profusion of his figurative terms, but they are "embossed, if with unnecessary yet with graceful ornament," which always show distinct and appropriate,

Like captain jewels in the carkanet.

Riot at Barbadoes.—A letter from Barbadoes, dated October 20th, says: "We have had sad doings here: an attempt of a daring character was made to burn the town last Saturday night; and last evening an infuriated mob of white people attacked and literally levelled to the ground the Methodist Chapel, a large and beautiful brick building, and the Parson (named Shrewsbury) obliged to fly for his life."

[illegible] from this we gather that—

"The feeders for the Canal from the summit have been dug out, and the [illegible] ished to its junction with the old Canal above Ley's Spring; and during the summer, the earth bottom of the summit was every where probed, and the puddling completed, together with the banking in front of a very considerable extent of rock to prevent leakage. The old western feeder has been repaired, and progress made in the construction of the reservoir connected with it."

Twenty-six miles, east and exclusive of the summit level, have been given out on contracts of one half mile each. "Many of them are entirely dug out, and others are in a state of great forwardness—the whole of this part of the route, on an average, being two thirds excavated, and as 800 men are employed, the remainder must be soon completed. In addition, contracts have been made for a further space of five miles, reaching to a point but three miles distant from the Schuylkill."

Contracts have been entered into for 20 locks, to be completed by October next. A quantity of timber is on the ground, and arrangements are making for all that may be required.

Nine tenths of the deep cutting upon the summit has been overcome.

The Board confidently believe that in 1825 the Canal Navigation from Reading to Lebanon, a distance of 37 miles will be complete.

The fall to be overcome, between the above points is 300 feet.

From Lebanon to the Susquehanna, the fall is 210 feet.

This last is considered of very easy execution, and may be completed by the year 1827.

As much ink has been shed, for the purpose of exciting terror with respect to the $27,000, yearly interest, for which the State is responsible to the stockholders, in case the Lottery Fund is not adequate to that object, the statement of the treasurer is subjoined. This statement shows that the Lottery Fund is completely adequate. We have not the act of 1820 at hand, but quote from recollection, that it guaranteed the payment of $27,000 yearly, for 25 years to the stockholders, but in case the Canal was not finished in the year 1830, this payment of interest should cease. Now almost 4 years has gone by, and the interest has been paid out of the Lottery Fund; and a surplus remains sufficient to discharge the interest for the ensuing 4 years: So that, if the Lottery should not hereafter be available to the amount of one dollar, the State will not be called upon for more than two years of interest by the stockholders. But the Lottery promises to be as productive as it ever has been, and there is not the least probability that the State will be called upon for one cent.—*Harrisb. Chron.*

Amount of the Lottery Fund received from the Old Company, was, on the 21st May, 1821,	$70,526 94	
Which has been increased by interest, and the investment thereof,	9,391 13	79,918 07
There has been received from the operations of the Lottery, since that period, after deducting the interest, due to the stockholders up to the 15th Oct. last.		$125,609 31
Making		$105,609 31
Of this amount there are invested at 6 per cent.		$73,707 55
Do. there are invested at 5 per cent,		30,000 00
And there remains to be invested,		2,901 76
Total,		$105,609 31

THOMAS P. ROBERTS, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Nov. 18, 1823.

CITY FACTIONS.

The PICTURE of the *city factions* is drawn *faithfully by themselves.*

Binns, speaking of the *Federal Family Gazette,* [that is the Franklin Gazette] says:

"The Gazette is "*totally unfit*" to act as a counseller to an honorable and upright Chief Magistrate. It is "*totally unfit*" from want of talent and integrity, as having no hold upon public esteem. Its selfishness and malice; its ingratitude and folly; are so notorious, as to render it "*totally unfit*" to advise or sustain any administration. For these, among other reasons, the Gazette has recently given indications of an intention, to *leave politics*, to "*wiser heads and abler pens*" and to court the patronage of our *Federal merchants*. This also will fail. The *Gazette is not worth purchasing by any party.* It would be easier to get up a new paper and make it a good character, *than it would be for the Gazette to get rid of the character it has made.*"

NORVELL, of the *Federal Family Paper* thus speaks of *John Binns.*

"It is well known to Mr. Shulze and the republicans of Pennsylvania, that in the very midst of his apostacy and hostility to the democratic party, Binns continued unblushingly to proclaim himself a democrat; that notwithstanding this, about the time he received the federal commission of Alderman, conscious of the overwhelming numbers and strength of the democratic party, he again resolved either to divide or control them. He labored alternately to effect the democratic nomination of Roberts or General Lacock to the office of Governor. Finding that this project would not succeed and supposing from certain indications of public sentiment in a few of the counties that Mr. Bryan would be a popular candidate, Binns suddenly became his advocate. It is known to Mr. Shulze and the people at large, that *Binns by HIS support of Mr. BRYAN, rendered that gentleman an object of suspicion with the democratic party, and thus destroyed the possibility of his nomination,* and that he published in his Press, even when the Harrisburgh convention were assembling, the following paragraph:

From the Press, March 3, 1823.

"If public meetings and newspapers are any safe criterion of public opinion; and if the convention which is known to meet at Harrisburgh, [illegible]

This and an hundred other paragraphs, published in the Press prior to the convention, must afford to Mr. Shulze the most conclusive proof that John Binns was opposed to his nomination not merely two years ago, but while the convention that nominated him were in session! But this is not all; Two days subsequent to the nomination of Mr. Shulze, on the seventh day of March last, Binns proclaimed the "moral certainty of an opposition to him, and intimated, 'the flattering prospects" of such an opposition. The files of his paper, several weeks after the democratic nomination at Harrisburgh, also show, 'that he published the calls of opposition meetings in this district, and their resolutions and proceedings against the democratic nomination.

Columbian Obser.

The supporters of Mr. Shulze in Philadelphia have had a dinner, in honor of his success, and at which a formidable array of office-hunters must have been present, for no less than *forty six* persons distinguished themselves by offering volunteer toasts. At the tail of the toasts is a letter from the secretary of the committee of arrangement to Mr. Shulze, inviting him to the feast, with his reply. The letter of the committee is a fulsome article, and of no consequence, except as it gave occasion for the answer, which we copy as the first state paper that has been issued by the Governor elect. By the bye, it was rather a droll proceeding of those who got up this dinner, to solicit Mr. Shulze to celebrate his own success.—*Har. Chron.*

To the Chairman and Secretary of the Democratic Committee of Arrangement, of the City of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN:—Your favor of the 5th *reached me on the 16th* of this month. Agreeably to your request I will not delay replying. I thank you gentlemen for the polite invitation with which you have distinguished me. I should be pleased to accept the honor which the Committee, of which you are chairman and secretary, intended me, did not the state of my private affairs, and my duty to the people of Pennsylvania, as their servant, make it incumbent upon me to remain, at present at Lebanon. These considerations control me, and render my presence at your festival incompatible with my duty. You will therefore please to excuse me from partaking of your dinner;—your feelings I enjoy.

I hope that you will not be disappointed in looking forward to my administration, as one that will realize the blessing which you anticipate from it. I beg leave to assure you that whatever abilities I may possess shall, at all times, be exerted to promote the interests and happiness of my fellow-citizens. Please to tender my thanks to the Committee, on behalf of whom you act, for their kindness; and to present them my sincere wishes for their welfare in return.

Accept, for yourselves, Gentlemen, the high regard of
Your fellow-citizen,
J. ANDREW SHULZE.

Lebanon, Nov. 18, 1823.
HENRY HORN, and THOMAS P. MACMAHON, Esqrs.

DEAF AND DUMB.

Of all the improvements of the present enlightened age, none has interested the feelings and understanding of mankind more than the improved mode of teaching the DEAF AND DUMB. To them, the Holy Scriptures are no longer a sealed book. All knowledge is open before them. They are no longer aliens from the human family. The encouragement given to these Institutions in the United States, does honor to the country. We are enabled, thro' the attention of a friend, to lay before our readers, a letter from Miss Heaton, a pupil in the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the answer of the President of the Agricultural Society. They will both be read with interest.—*Dem. Press.*

Philadelphia Oct. 22d 1823.

TO AN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

I hope that you will be happy to sell your fine goods, or grain to the people in Philadelphia. I believe you will be ambitious with each other to do so, because you wish to acquire considerable money from that same people. Some of our people asked Mr. Weld to tell me to write a letter for you, I said yes, and also they asked our matron to give some cloth and bonnets to them, which the deaf and dumb made to sell them. I think that the people will have no trouble in selling these things, all the pupils are very industrious in the asylum which is very comfortable to us. We are very happy and well there. All the directors always take care of us, therefore we must thank and respect them very much. All the teachers are very kind to us, therefore we must feel grateful to them, they instruct us about God and Jesus Christ, when we wonder at Him who is in heaven. He always preserves all the people in this world, we must pray to God to forgive our sins to be righteous towards him.—There are sixty eight deaf and dumb in the asylum at the southern corner of Eleventh and High streets. Two years ago 1821 my two deaf and dumb sisters and brother and I came from Fayette county to the asylum of Philadelphia to learn. It is very advantageous for us to get knowledge. My teacher, Mr. Weld has sixteen pupils, and he educates us with good signs about the dictionary and geography and arithmetic and also the story. We must be attentive to him to understand them. I like to write you to visit the asylum because I have heard that some of you think that we will frighten you, but our kindness will appear to you.

October 22d, 1823.

The above is an original and uncorrected composition of a pupil of the Pennsylvania Institution of the Deaf and Dumb, 15 years old, who has been in the asylum one year and ten months. A child of Colonel Heaton, late a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Paoli, October 24th, 1823.

I am directed by the board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, assembled at this place, to communicate to you their gratification in the receipt of your letter of the 22d. The board have learned from you, with much satisfaction, that so great a number of pupils are receiving the benefits of instruction in the asylum: your letter is a happy proof of the skill of your teachers and of your own diligence. It is rarely [illegible] under an equal degree of instruction, so [illegible] improvement. We, in common with our fellow-citizens throughout the state, feel a lively interest for the success of the asylum. Be pleased to make it known to Mr. Weld and the other teachers, that our board have examined, with great satisfaction, the articles manufactured by the pupils in the asylum. A premium has been awarded for the split straw bonnet which Mr. Duncan, one of our Vice-Presidents, has been so kind as to undertake to forward. He will also furnish an extract from our proceedings in relation to the articles afforded by the asylum to our exhibition. In thus extending to the pupils instruction in useful employments, the directors of the asylum are giving effect to the benevolent intentions of the legislature and the wishes of the public, to a degree hardly anticipated by those who hoped most from the institution.

JONATHAN ROBERTS, Pres't.

Miss HEATON.

In digging a well in this city a few days since, the limb of a tree, 4 inches in diameter at the large end, and 5 feet long was found 22 feet below the surface; the first 12 feet were gravel, and the lower 10, solid yellow and blue clay. The wood is apparently hemlock, in good preservation, and from its situation when found was undoubtedly connected with the tree on which it grew.—*Troy Sentinel.*

The Great Musical Festival ended at Liverpool with a Ball on Friday the 4th ultimo, having commenced on the preceding Monday. It was more productive than was anticipated, the gross receipts amounting to nearly 6000l. sterling. The various entertainments were of the most splendid kind, and conducted with great talent. We have a letter from a friend who witnessed the whole, and who professes to have been lost in admiration. On Friday, Creation at St. Peter's Church was attended by 1865 ladies and gentlemen, and the music was equal to any thing of the kind ever witnessed in England. The audience was affected, as it were, by electricity.—The Fancy Ball in the evening was attended by 1475 ladies and gentlemen of the first rank, from every part of Europe, and in the list, each name, character and dress were published, we find several Americans. Mrs. Jeffreys wore a court dress of the 16th century, and was one of the most effective characters in the room.—John M'Adam formerly of New York, wore a court dress.—*Major Wm. Gamble, of Washington, United States, was Red Jacket, a Chief of the Seneca Indians state of New York*—John Aspinwal, was a German Baron.—Pierce Butler was the celebrated, but hitherto invincible Irish incendiary, Marshal Rock.—Mr. Hudson of Schenectady, in the state of New York was in a Spanish court dress.—William Brown was a young American previous to the revolutionary war.

It was observed, that even the pen of the author of Waverly would find it difficult to portray the splendor, variety and interest of his ball—it baffled all description. Every character of the early ages, in all countries, as well as modern, were presented

London Paper.

* * *

The workmen of Paris, are preparing to make an immense figure of an elephant, intended for the great fountain on the site of the Bastile. Its height will be about forty French feet, and that of the tower on its back fourteen feet, making the whole height equal to about fifty-eight feet English measure. Its legs will be six feet in diameter, and in the right fore leg there is to be a stair-case, leading through the body to the top of the tower. An apartment will be fitted up in the chest. The work itself will be in bronze, and the drapery and trimmings will also be bronze, richly gilt. A circular pedestal is raised in Italian marble, and the circular face is to be ornamented with a line of basso relievos, running quite round it. The jet d'eau will issue from the trunk of the elephant, and the water will fall in a circular sheet over the top of the pedestal, into a basin surrounded with a rim of beautiful red marble. The basin will be ninety feet in diameter.—*Phil. Gaz.*

An execution in Canada.—A Montreal paper, of the 28th October, gives an account of the execution of three men, named Abraham Paradis, Jean B. Albert, and Warren Glossen, the first for horse-stealing, the others for burglary. The editor noticing the demoralizing tendency of public executions, observes:

"It is astonishing to behold how soon the populace become accustomed to such sights, and cease to look upon them with dread. On Friday, we observed that the usual mirth and hilarity were current that marks all numerous collections of people. The boys were playing, and the men and women talking with the same indifference with which they would have demeaned themselves at a cock-fight or a fair, except, perhaps, at the moment when the sufferers were turned off.

"We observed a circumstance, during the execution, which might, although in itself trifling, have produced no small impression on the imagination of one fond of turning every incident to poetical effect. While the Rev. gentleman was administering the Sacrament to Paradis and Albert, two white doves alighted on the ridge of the prison, directly over their heads. A moment before Glossen was brought upon the platform, a third dove, perfectly white, took its station at the side of the others. These three birds, although only about five feet from the prisoners, remained during all the preparations for the last final act, and took their flight a moment after the souls of the sufferers took wing for the regions of eternity. How productive would this incident have been to a poet, an enthusiast, or a votary of superstition, of solemn thoughts and wild imaginings!"

* * *

Extensive Fraud.—We learn that money to the amount of *eight thousand dollars* has been drawn out of the Branch Bank of Pennsylvania, at Lancaster, by means of checks forged in the name of Mr. Jacobs, Iron-master, of Lancaster county, the last of these checks was presented for payment about a month ago, but it was not till this week that the fraud was discovered.—*Phil. Gaz.*

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1823.

Examination of a Law Student

In the "History of a Modern Attorney, written by himself," publishing in Chapters, in the Nashville Whig, we find the following whimsical examination of a Law Student.

I will close this long drawn episode with a scrap of legal waggery, played off by a knot of attornies upon a sort of illegitimate brother.

At —— court, a man presented himself to his Honor, and demanded a license to practice law in this state. He was a stranger, and could produce no certificate of his good moral character, according to the terms of the statute in such cases made and provided; and without this first requisite, his Honor could not engage in an examination of the qualifications of the applicant.—Still it will be admitted that this *certificate* and *examination* are now-a-days mere matter of form, and according to general practice are not *traverseable*. Frequent intoxication seemed to have in some degree stupified his faculties, and he was besides a simple child of nature. He had certainly read some law-writers, perhaps as many and to as much purpose as the generality of modern attornies. He stoutly demanded an examination, and the *lawyers* present undertook it, with the view of *boring* this *pretender*, as they called him. Quizzing was the object, and certainly many droll questions were submitted, and which elicited as many responds equally droll, though seriously given. I remember a few which as they are novelties, at least *humorous*, I will detail. He was asked to define the *general* distinctions between real and personal property; to which he replied as laid down in Blackstone. There were then submitted to him the following questions:—

Question 1st —What kind of property is a *ship?*

Answer—O *real*, surely; because it is too ponderous to carry about the person.

Question 2d.—A canoe?

Answer—That I know to be personal property, because I once, in the territory of Arkansas, when travelling, carried one on my shoulder four miles, from one river to another.

Question 3d.—You say whatever can be carried about the person, or is of a moveable nature, is personal property—Well, suppose you had a loaded wagon with a *mill stone*, and for a few miles the horses hauled it along; thus far it would be personal property, according to your definition—suppose, however, in the progress of its transportation, the wagon sticks in a mud hole, and the application of no force could move it—what kind of property would the *mill stone* then be?

Here the probationer paused, and seriously resolved the matter over in his own mind; when after about ten minutes silent and uninterrupted investigation, he gave the following

Answer—"If the *mill stone* was originally personal property, and I am sure it was, the sticking in the mire would not, it would seem, change its nature; and yet so soon as it lost its power of mobility, it certainly thenceforth partook of the character of real property.* I entertain doubts on the subject; yet if I had been the owner of the mill stone, and could not have moved it out of the mire, I would not have wasted much time about it, but it might lay there to rot!"

Question 4—Suppose *A* and *B* own lands which adjoin, and *A* plants a *water melon* seed near the margin of the dividing line—it sprouts up, grows, and the vine runs over upon the lands of *B*, and upon that part of the vine which lays on *B*'s land, a melon should grow—the vine takes root in *A*'s land, and is nourished by *A*'s land, but runs upon and covers *B*'s ground—*to whom does the melon legally belong?*

After much meditation he gave for

Answer—"This, gentlemen, is a vexatious question. If I were *A*, (upon whose land the vine took root,) I would stand upon my own ground, and take hold of the vine, and drag the melon into my own premises, and eat it at all hazards; and I do not think that *B* could sustain an action against him for doing so. And if *B* should afterwards attempt to put it back, he would subject him to an action of trespass at the hands of *A*. But allowing the melon to remain as it grew, if I were either *A* or *B*, and should pass by it on a sultry day, and was thirsty, and had a long knife, I would pluck it, cut it open, eat it, and risk the consequences."

All these answers were given with the utmost seriousness, and in the simplicity of his heart, which tended greatly to amuse them.

They however declared him *disqualified*, and refused to own him as their kinsman. Yet in truth many of them were his brothers-*in-law*.

The novice seemed greatly distressed, when an attorney stepped forward, and told him, that a prisoner had on the day before been brought to town in chains; that he was charged with no specific crime, and had been arrested simply on the ground that he belonged to a family of notoriously bad character. It was true, he said, that some hogs and sheep had been recently stolen in the neighborhood, and it was more than probable that some of the prisoner's family were the depredators; but that there was no proof which tended farther than above stated to implicate the prisoner, which only went to the bad character of the prisoner's connexions. That he was then "in durance vile," chained and manacled, and wished to obtain the benefit of a writ of *habeas corpus*. That he (the attorney) would introduce him to the prisoner, and see his situation, and if he would draw a petition for the prisoner, addressed to his Honor, praying the benefit of the aforesaid writ, and draw it correctly, he *should* have a license in lieu of a fee as the prisoner was wholly unable to pay counsel, being abruptly taken from his friends, and now among strangers. The novice expressed much concern at the situation of the prisoner, and accepted the attorney's proposals, and asked for an immediate audience with the prisoner. The attorney started with him, led him to the back yard of the jail, and then introduced him to a large black——BEAR, chained to a stake! which had been recently caught. The novice felt the full force of the quiz—retired deeply mortified, and the next night, "beneath the kind protecting rays of the moon," proved that *he* still possessed the power of *locomotion*.

Such, my reader, are some of the pastime and recreations of the "grave and reverend seigniers" of the bar!

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* Blackstone says, "things real are such as are permanent, fixed and *immoveable*." Things personal, "that which may attend the owner's person, *moveable*," &c.

* * *

Gunpowder.—Gunpowder, the discovery of which is generally attributed to a German chemist, was known to the Arabians at least a century before any traces of it appear in the European historians. In the 13th century it was frequently employed in their wars with Spain, and some indications remain of its having been known in the 11th century. The compass also, the invention of which has been given alternately to the Italians and French, in the 13th century, was already known to the Arabians in the 11th. The geographer of Nubia who wrote in the 12th century, speaks of it as an instrument universally employed.

A POPULAR PREACHER.

It appears by the late English newspapers and magazines, that a highly gifted and popular preacher, (stated to be a pupil and friend of the celebrated Dr. Chalmers,) was *all the rage* with the *fashionables* of the British Metropolis. Supposing that our readers may wish to know something of a Preacher, to whom extraordinary powers of eloquence and ratiocination are ascribed, we have been at the pains to compile from the London Monthly Magazine and the Literary Gazette, the subsequent article, which contains a description of his person and manners, together with specimens of his original and impressive style of preaching.—*Prov. American.*

ORATIONS, &c.

By the Reverend Edward Irving.

The author of this work is certainly an extraordinary man. We understand that when he came to London, about the autumn of last year, he was so completely unknown to fame, and so little was expected from him, that the Caledonian church where he preaches, mustered for some time not more than fifty persons; and now, to judge from the numbers who flock to hear him, his congregation would fill St. Paul's. Nor is this the only remarkable circumstance attending his career—his popularity is among the highest class; the aristocracy are his mob. The most distinguished Members of Parliament, Cabinet Ministers, Peers, Peeresses, and Princes of the Blood, crowd to this little church with as much eagerness, as if they thought him in possession of the "Deflagrator" for making diamonds; or shall we be more charitable, and suppose that they come to him for the pearl of great price? We have noticed also among his auditors another class, whose appearance there equally surprised, us, we mean the professed literati of this age—men whose fastidious taste and pride of conscious talent, are conceived to stand in the way of their attendance on public worship. Whence is it, we naturally ask that Mr Irving has obtained his influence over multitudes, in general, so much beyond the sphere of the popular preacher? And what will be the effect of his preaching, on the intellectual and fashionable world?

His manner, his figure, his style of preaching, are all so uncommon, that these doubtless, must come in for a share of the honor attending his unexampled success. The novelty too, of the doctrines which he delivers, adds not a little to the attraction, for that they are new to many of his congregation, we have no doubt. Whether they will take fast hold of the hearts of the neophytes, as freshly imbibed knowledge generally does, we confess we have our doubts, but it is something to have gained so fair an opportunity of making an impression.

He considers himself, in some degree like John the Baptist, sent to call the great people of a great city to repentance. Many of his discourses, when delivered from the pulpit, so much favor this idea, as to make the thought enter irresistably into the mind of his audience. His lofty look, and stern voice encourage such an impression: severity appears to suit his character, and his strong language loses nothing of its force by his deep and passionate earnestness.

In his delivery, he times his utterance to the ear, better we think, than any orator we have before heard; his words come out just as fast as they can be agreeably collected and understood; he neither overruns our attention, nor fails to keep it occupied.

In person, Mr. Irving is very much above the common size. He has a manly countenance and abundance of long black hair; if he were to allow his beard to grow, the painter would ask no better model for the head of an apostle. His action is free, and generally good; but of late, we thought, less natural than at first; we miss an emphatic raising of the right arm, which was before frequent with him. This was a natural action, and had a good effect, from appearing to be inconsiderately adopted.

With science in no common degree, well conversant with history, ancient and modern, and, to judge from the conduct of his argument, a good mathematician. Mr Irving also possesses a fine imagination, and a full flow of language, any thing but commonplace. Having all these requisites, he comes near to Cicero's definition of a complete orator; but that which chiefly distinguishes him from other preachers, is the freedom of his censures, the liberality of his eulogies, and the wide range which he allows himself to take while speaking on a religious subject. In this latter particular, he reminds us of Jeremy Taylor. But he does not wish, we think to be considered a follower of Jeremy Taylor—we cannot recollect that he has even mentioned him: he bends to Milton with more veneration than to any man, and professes so to admire and copy his style, that not unaptly might be applied to him the words in which Dante addressed Virgil.

Glory and light of all the tuneful train,
May it avail me, that I long with zeal
Have sought thy volume, and with love immense
Have conn'd it o'er. My master thou and guide!
Thou he from whom I have derived
That style, which from its beauty into fame
Exalts me.

We cannot, however, compliment Mr. Irving quite so highly on his style—it is more metaphorical than Milton's, and reminds us again of Jeremy Taylor; but the latter was more discreet than Mr. Irving in the management of his luxuriance—his pages do not glitter with a profusion of his figurative terms, but they are "embossed, if with unneccessary yet with graceful ornament," which always show distinct and appropriate,

Like captain jewels in the carkanet.

Riot at Barbadoes.—A letter from Barbadoes, dated October 20th, says: "We have had sad doings here: an attempt of a daring character was made to burn the town last Saturday night; and last evening an infuriated mob of white people attacked and literally levelled to the ground the Methodist Chapel, a large and beautiful brick building, and the Parson (named Shrewsbury) obliged to fly for his life."

Union Canal.—The president and managers of the Union Canal company of Pennsylvania have placed before the stockholders an interesting report of their proceedings. From this we gather, that—

"The lock-pits for the descent from the summit have been dug out, and the line finished to its junction with the old Canal above Ley's Spring; and during the summer, the earth bottom of the summit was every where probed, and the puddling completed, together with the banking in front of a very considerable extent of rock to prevent leakage. The old western feeder has been repaired, and progress made in the construction of the reservoir connected with it."

Twenty-six miles, east and exclusive of the summit level, have been given out on contracts of one half mile each. "Many of them are entirely dug out, and others are in a state of great forwardness—the whole of this part of the route, on an average, being two thirds excavated, and as 800 men are employed, the remainder must be soon completed. In addition, contracts have been made for a further space of five miles, reaching to a point but three miles distant from the Schuylkill."

Contracts have been entered into for 26 locks, to be completed by October next. A quantity of timber is on the ground, and arrangements are making for all that may be required.

Nine tenths of the deep cutting upon the summit has been overcome.

The Board confidently believe that in 1825 the Canal Navigation from Reading to Lebanon, a distance of 37 miles will be complete.

The fall to be overcome, between the above points is 300 feet.

From Lebanon to the Susquehanna, the fall is 210 feet.

This last is considered of very easy execution, and may be completed by the year 1827.

As much ink has been shed, for the purpose of exciting terror with respect to the $27,000, yearly interest, for which the State is responsible to the stockholders, in case the Lottery Fund is not adequate to that object, the statement of the treasurer is subjoined. This statement shows that the Lottery Fund is completely adequate. We have not the act of 1820 at hand, but quote from recollection, that it guaranteed the payment of $27,000 yearly, for 25 years to the stockholders, but in case the Canal was not finished in the year 1830, this payment of interest should cease. Now almost 4 years has gone by, and the interest has been paid out of the Lottery Fund; and a surplus remains sufficient to discharge the interest for the ensuing 4 years: So that, if the Lottery should not hereafter be available to the amount of one dollar, the State will not be called upon for more than two years of interest by the stockholders. But the Lottery promises to be as productive as it ever has been, and there is not the least probability that the State will be called upon for one cent.—*Harrisb. Chron.*

Amount of the Lottery Fund received from the Old Company, was, on the 21st May, 1821,	$70,526 94	
Which has been increased by interest, and the investment thereof,	9,391 13	79,918 07
There has been received from the operations of the Lottery, since that period, after deducting the interest, due to the stockholders up to the 15th Oct. last.		$125,609 31
Making		$105,609 31
Of this amount there are invested at 6 per cent.	$73,707 55	
Do. there are invested at 5 per cent,	30,000 00	
And there remains to be invested,	2,901 76	
Total,	$105,609 31	

THOMAS P. ROBERTS, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Nov. 18, 1823.

CITY FACTIONS.

The PICTURE of the *city factions* is drawn *faithfully by themselves*.

Binns, speaking of the *Federal Family Gazette*, [that is the Franklin Gazette] says:

"The Gazette is "*totally unfit*" to act as a counseller to an honorable and upright Chief Magistrate. It is "*totally unfit*" from want of talent and integrity, as having no hold up on public esteem. Its selfishness and malice; its ingratitude and folly; are so notorious, as to render it "*totally unfit*" to advise or sustain any administration. For these, among other reasons, the Gazette has recently given indications of an intention, to *leave politics*, to "*wiser heads and abler pens*" and to court the patronage of our *Federal merchants*. This also will fail. The "*Gazette is not worth purchasing by any party.* It would be easier to get up a new paper and make it a good character, *than it would be for the Gazette to get rid of the character it has made.*"

NORVELL, of the *Federal Family Paper* thus speaks of *John Binns*.

"It is well known to Mr. *Shulze* and the republicans of Pennsylvania, that in the very midst of his apostacy and hostility to the democratic party, Binns continued unblushingly to proclaim himself a democrat; that notwithstanding this, about the time he received the federal commission of Alderman, conscious of the overwhelming numbers and strength of the democratic party, he again resolved either to divide or control them. He labored alternately to effect the democratic nomination of Roberts or General Lacock to the office of Governor. Finding that this project would not succeed and supposing from certain indications of public sentiment in a few of the counties that Mr. *Bryan* would be a popular candidate, Binns suddenly became his advocate. It is known to Mr. *Shulze* and the people at large, that *Binns by* HIS *support of* Mr. BRYAN, *rendered that gentleman an object of suspicion with the democratic party, and thus destroyed the possibility of his nomination*, and that he published in his Press, even when the Harrisburgh convention were assembling, the following paragraph:

From the Press, March 3, 1823.

"If public meetings and newspapers are any safe criterion of public opinion; and if the convention which is known to meet at Harrisburgh, is to be governed by public opinion, there can be no doubt but General Bryan will be nominated as the democratic candidate for Governor. More than one-third of the delegates are specially instructed to support Mr. Bryan's nomination."

This and an hundred other paragraphs, published in the Press prior to the convention, must afford to Mr. Shulze the most conclusive proof that John Binns was opposed to his nomination not merely two years ago, but while the convention that nominated him were in session! But this is not all; Two days subsequent to the nomination of Mr. Shulze, on the seventh day of March last, Binns proclaimed the "moral certainty of an opposition to him, and intimated, 'the flattering prospects" of such an opposition. The files of his paper, several weeks after the democratic nomination at Harrisburgh, also show, 'that he published the calls of opposition meetings in this district, and their resolutions and proceedings against the democratic nomination.

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The supporters of Mr. Shulze in Philadelphia have had a dinner, in honor of his success, and at which a formidable array of office-hunters must have been present, for no less than *forty six* persons distinguished themselves by offering volunteer toasts. At the tail of the toasts is a letter from the secretary of the committee of arrangement to Mr. Shulze, inviting him to the feast, with his reply. The letter of the committee is a fulsome article, and of no consequence, except as it gave occasion for the answer, which we copy as the first state paper that has been issued by the Governor elect. By the bye, it was rather a droll proceeding of those who got up this dinner, to solicit Mr. Shulze to celebrate his own success.—*Har. Chron.*

To the Chairman and Secretary of the Democratic Committee of Arrangement, of the City of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN:—Your favor of the 5th *reached me on the 16th* of this month. Agreeably to your request I will not delay replying. I thank you gentlemen for the polite invitation with which you have distinguished me. I should be pleased to accept the honor which the Committee, of which you are chairman and secretary, intended me, did not the state of my private affairs, and my duty to the people of Pennsylvania, as their servant, make it incumbent upon me to remain, at present at Lebanon. These considerations control me, and render my presence at your festival incompatible with my duty. You will therefore please to excuse me from partaking of your dinner;—your feelings I enjoy.

I hope that you will not be disappointed in looking forward to my administration, as one that will realize the blessing which you anticipate from it. I beg leave to assure you that whatever abilities I may possess shall, at all times, be exerted to promote the interests and happiness of my fellow-citizens. Please to tender my thanks to the Committee, on behalf of whom you act, for their kindness; and to present them my sincere wishes for their welfare in return.

Accept, for yourselves, Gentlemen, the high regard of Your fellow-citizen,

J. ANDREW SHULZE.

Lebanon, Nov. 18, 1823.

HENRY HORN, and THOMAS P. MACMAHON, Esqrs.

DEAF AND DUMB.

Of all the improvements of the present enlightened age, none has interested the feelings and understanding of mankind more than the improved mode of teaching the DEAF AND DUMB. To them, the Holy Scriptures are no longer a sealed book. All knowledge is open before them. They are no longer aliens from the human family. The encouragement given to these Institutions in the United States, does honor to the country. We are enabled, thro' the attention of a friend, to lay before our readers, a letter from Miss Heaton, a pupil in the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the answer of the President of the Agricultural Society. They will both be read with interest.—*Dem. Press.*

Philadelphia Oct. 22d 1823.

TO AN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

I hope that you will be happy to sell your fine goods, or grain to the people in Philadelphia. I believe you will be ambitious with each other to do so, because you wish to acquire considerable money from that same people. Some of our people asked Mr. Weld to tell me to write a letter for you, I said yes, and also they asked our matron to give some cloth and bonnets to them, which the deaf and dumb made to sell them. I think that the people will have no trouble in selling these things, all the pupils are very industrious in the asylum which is very comfortable to us. We are very happy and well there. All the directors always take care of us, therefore we must thank and respect them very much. All the teachers are very kind to us, therefore we must feel grateful to them, they instruct us about God and Jesus Christ, when we wonder at Him who is in heaven. He always preserves all the people in this world, we must pray to God to forgive our sins to be righteous towards him.—There are sixty eight deaf and dumb in the asylum at the southern corner of Eleventh and High streets. Two years ago 1821 my two deaf and dumb sisters and brother and I came from Fayette county to the asylum of Philadelphia to learn. It is very advantageous for us to get knowledge. My teacher, Mr. Weld has sixteen pupils, and he educates us with good signs about the dictionary and geography and arithmetic and also the story. We must be attentive to him to understand them. I like to write you to visit the asylum because I have heard that some of you think that we will frighten you, but our kindness will appear to you.

October 22d, 1823.

The above is an original and uncorrected composition of a pupil of the Pennsylvania Institution of the Deaf and Dumb, 15 years old, who has been in the asylum one year and ten months. A child of Colonel Heaton, late a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Paoli, October 24th, 1823.

I am directed by the board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, assembled at this place, to communicate to you their gratification in the receipt of your letter of the 22d. The board have learned from you, with much satisfaction, that so great a number of pupils are receiving the benefits of instruction in the asylum: your letter is a happy proof of the skill of your teachers and of your own diligence. It is rarely that pupils with the full use of every faculty, exhibit, under an equal degree of instruction, so much improvement. We, in common with our fellow-citizens throughout the state, feel a lively interest for the success of the asylum. Be pleased to make it known to Mr. Weld and the other teachers, that our board have examined, with great satisfaction, the articles manufactured by the pupils in the asylum. A premium has been awarded for the split straw bonnet which Mr. Duncan, one of our Vice-Presidents, has been so kind as to undertake to forward. He will also furnish an extract from our proceedings in relation to the articles afforded by the asylum to our exhibition. In thus extending to the pupils instruction in useful employments, the directors of the asylum are giving effect to the benevolent intentions of the legislature and the wishes of the public, to a degree hardly anticipated by those who hoped most from the institution.

JONATHAN ROBERTS, Pres't.

MISS HEATON.

In digging a well in this city a few days since, the limb of a tree, 4 inches in diameter at the large end, and 5 feet long was found 22 feet below the surface; the first 12 feet were gravel, and the lower 10, solid yellow and blue clay. The wood is apparently hemlock, in good preservation, and from its situation when found was undoubtedly connected with the tree on which it grew.—*Troy Sentinel.*

The Great Musical Festival ended at Liverpool with a Ball on Friday the 4th ultimo, having commenced on the preceding Monday. It was more productive than was anticipated, the gross receipts amounting to nearly 6000l. sterling. The various entertainments were of the most splendid kind, and conducted with great talent. We have a letter from a friend who witnessed the whole, and who professes to have been lost in admiration. On Friday, Creation at St. Peter's Church was attended by 1865 ladies and gentlemen, and the music was equal to any thing of the kind ever witnessed in England. The audience was affected, as it were, by electricity.—The Fancy Ball in the evening was attended by 1475 ladies and gentlemen of the first rank, from every part of Europe, and in the list, each name, character and dress were published, we find several Americans. Mrs. Jeffreys wore a court dress of the 16th century, and was one of the most effective characters in the room.—John M'Adam formerly of New York, wore a court dress.—*Major Wm. Gamble, of Washington, United States, was Red Jacket, a Chief of the Seneca Indians state of New York.*—John Aspinwal, was a German Baron.—Pierce Butler was the celebrated, but hitherto invincible Irish incendiary, Marshal Rock.—Mr. Hudson of Schenectady, in the state of New York was in a Spanish court dress.—William Brown was a young American previous to the revolutionary war.

It was observed, that even the pen of the author of Waverly would find it difficult to portray the splendor, variety and interest of his ball—it baffled all description. Every character of the early ages, in all countries, as well as modern, were presented.

London Paper.

* * *

The workmen of Paris, are preparing to make an immense figure of an elephant, intended for the great fountain on the site of the Bastile. Its height will be about forty French feet, and that of the tower on its back fourteen feet, making the whole height equal to about fifty-eight feet English measure. Its legs will be six feet in diameter, and in the right fore leg there is to be a stair-case, leading through the body to the top of the tower. An apartment will be fitted up in the chest. The work itself will be in bronze, and the drapery and trimmings will also be bronze, richly gilt. A circular pedestal is raised in Italian marble, and the circular face is to be ornamented with a line of basso relievos, running quite round it. The jet d'eau will issue from the trunk of the elephant, and the water will fall in a circular sheet over the top of the pedestal, into a basin surrounded with a rim of beautiful red marble. The basin will be ninety feet in diameter.—*Phil. Gaz.*

An execution in Canada.—A Montreal paper, of the 28th October, gives an account of the execution of three men, named Abraham Paradis, Jean B. Albert, and Warren Glossen, the first for horse-stealing, the others for burglary. The editor noticing the demoralizing tendency of public executions, observes:

"It is astonishing to behold how soon the populace become accustomed to such sights, and cease to look upon them with dread. On Friday, we observed that the usual mirth and hilarity were current that marks all numerous collections of people. The boys were playing, and the men and women talking with the same indifference with which they would have demeaned themselves at a cock-fight or a fair, except, perhaps, at the moment when the sufferers were turned off.

"We observed a circumstance, during the execution, which might, although in itself trifling, have produced no small impression on the imagination of one fond of turning every incident to poetical effect. While the Rev. gentleman was administering the Sacrament to Paradis and Albert, two white doves alighted on the ridge of the prison, directly over their heads. A moment before Glossen was brought upon the platform, a third dove, perfectly white, took its station at the side of the others. These three birds, although only about five feet from the prisoners, remained during all the preparations for the last final act, and took their flight a moment after the souls of the sufferers took wing for the regions of eternity. How productive would this incident have been to a poet, an enthusiast, or a votary of superstition, of solemn thoughts and wild imaginings!"

* * *

Extensive Fraud.—We learn that money to the amount of *eight thousand dollars* has been drawn out of the Branch Bank of Pennsylvania, at Lancaster, by means of checks forged in the name of Mr. Jacobs, Iron-master, of Lancaster county, the last of these checks was presented for payment about a month ago, but it was not till this week that the fraud was discovered.—*Phil. Gaz.*

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1823.

☞ In our next, we shall probably be able to lay before our readers the Messages of President Monroe and Governor Hiester. Should the President's be received in time, we shall strike off some extra copies of it on Tuesday morning, for such of our readers as choose to call for them.

A Meeting was held at the Court-House, on Saturday last, in pursuance of a notice addressed to the democratic party generally, requesting them to meet and decide whether General Andrew Jackson is really the candidate of the party. Considering the early hour appointed for the meeting, it was large. R. J. Walker, Esq. made a spirited speech, of considerable length, in favor of Gen. Jackson, and against the caucus system. His sentiments were applauded by the repeated acclamations of the people present.—He gave a history of proceedings at a meeting, to which he had been invited, of a knot of about a dozen caucusites, in this city, whose object was to procure the acquiescence of the democratic party in a caucus nomination at Washington, but from whose views he dissented. Mr. Patchell also addressed some pertinent remarks to the meeting, in favor of Old Hickory. Resolutions were then unanimously passed, approving of the proceedings of the late Jackson meeting in this city; enjoining it on our representatives in the state legislature to abstain from nominating an Electoral Ticket, and requesting our member of congress to abstain from entering into a caucus at Washington to nominate a President. The resolutions designate the nomination of an electoral ticket by the legislature, as "unnecessary, anti-democratic, and unconstitutional, a gross violation of the rights of the people, and richly deserving their unqualified disapprobation;" and those members who aid directly or indirectly in the formation of such ticket, as "unworthy the name of democrats, and no longer meriting democratic support." Several names were added to the committee of correspondence, which now consists of the following persons:—Charles Kenty, Joseph Cooper, Joseph Gazzam, Andrew Scott, Wm. Stewart, Thomas Brown, Daniel Wylie, Robert Steele, R. J. Walker, James M'Guire, David B. Blair, H. G. Pine, Samuel Hare, Wm. D. Denton, Fred'k Wendt, John Snyder, Wm. Church, Jr.

The meeting adjourned, to meet again on the 8th of January, the anniversary of the victory of New Orleans.

Mr. Stevenson, one of the Allegheny representatives in the state legislature, attended the festival got up in Philadelphia, by Binns and his friends, in honor of Mr. Shulze's election, and gave the following toast:—

The Presidency.—In a Congressional Recommendation our State is a Host. In a Congressional Election a mere unit. Honest Pennsylvania, though pre-eminently unambitious, will not "by any indirection" be induced to abandon the usages, which preserves the just weight of her relative number."

"*Indirection.*"—It would seem, by the following paragraph, from the last Greensburgh Gazette, that Mr. Stevenson's caucus friends at home, have given an "indirection," or misdirection to one of their circulars.

"*The Presidency.*—We acknowledge the receipt of a circular letter from several democratic gentlemen of Allegheny county," who are *favorable* to the good old mode of nominating a President and Vice President," relative to a meeting which they are going to hold in Pittsburgh, on the 6th December next. We were not a little surprised to find, on breaking the seal, that it related to a county meeting of democrats. The *character* and *place* of the meeting, it is obvious, have little to do with us, and we cannot help thinking that the letter must have been intended for somebody else. At all events, we dont want to *pay postage* for matters about which we shall not concern ourselves."—*Greensb. Gaz.*

Another great democratic festival, in honor of Mr. Shulze's election, was held in the Masonic Hall, in Philadelphia, on the 25th ult. It was called a "union festival," being composed of democrats from both city and county. "The throng of energetic republicans," who attended, say the committee of arrangement, "was more numerous, and respectable, than we have ever witnessed on a similar occasion." They certainly drank a greater number of toasts than usual; no less than 102! The 74th toast offered was, to *William H. Crawford* "Upon its being read, a loud and universal expression of disapprobation broke forth." When order was restored by the president, some of the vice presidents remonstrated against rejecting the toast, as showing a want of respect for the gentleman who offered it; and repeated attempts were made to reannounce the toast; it was however perseveringly resisted, and finally abandoned. Five or six toasts were given to Mr. Calhoun, and one or two to Mr. Clay; but no less than a dozen to Gen. Jackson, accompanied with many loud and enthusiastic cheers. One of the toasts to Jackson, was offered by Thomas Leiper, who, it may be recollected, stood at the head of the Monroe Electoral Ticket, in this state, 3 years since. James S. Stevenson, Esq. of Pittsburgh, attended this festival, and gave the following [illegible] toast:

"*The State of Pennsylvania.* In our confederation, what the bright sun is in the planetary world—the glorious centre of a glorious system: May her motto ever be "Virtue, Liberty and Independence.""

The following observations, made by Mr. Walker, in his speech at the democratic meeting, on Saturday last, were received with unequivocal expressions of approbation.

"In Pennsylvania, we appear to move in the wake of some other state? Are we, however, like a pack of hounds, to dread the lash of a Virginia huntsman, and follow only where his whistle may lead the way. [illegible] be a mere makeweight in the political scale? [illegible] Pennsylvania [illegible] will not now give way [illegible]

[illegible] from the treasury, but in blood and services; he has won many a glorious purse for his country, and is not to be driven from the course, by shouts of defeat from the Jockies at Washington."

The Patent vigilant committee of Washington county, have issued a Decree, ordering their political brethren in the county to hold township elections on the 16th of December, to elect Delegates, whose duty it shall be to meet in Washington, and designate what persons Governor Shulze shall appoint Prothonotary, Recorder, &c. of the county.

Mr. Noah, Editor of the New-York Advocate, has gone to Charleston, S. C. to edit the Gazette of the latter city.

The People's Advocate, an independent republican paper, and the Carlisle Whig, a patent paper, have been discontinued since the election.

Mr. Shulze's not receiving the letter inviting him to the celebration of his election, by the Binnsites, until 11 days after it was written, is hinted at in Binns's paper, as a matter which might be accounted for by the Philadelphia Post Master, one of the Franklin Gazette politicians.

Since the fall of Cadiz, King Ferdinand has appointed a confessor, or keeper of his conscience. The U S Gazette thinks it is about the office of confessor to Mr. Shulze, that the editors of the Press and Franklin Gazette are fighting.

In the Legislature of Kentucky, a proposition to call a convention to revise the state constitution was negatived in senate—18 to 18.

Emonheiser, has been tried at Baltimore for robbing the mail in June last. He is found guilty, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. Ward, his associate, will no doubt, share the same fate.

John Reese of Ohio, has been tried and convicted in Kentucky for robbing the mail and has been sentenced to serve 7 years in the Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of 100 dollars. He is but 22 years of age, and has a wife and child.

In October a nest of counterfeiters were arrested in their huts, in a swamp, in Canada. They had a number of bank note plates and dies for making dollars. Their dollars, tho' heavier than the true, and not exactly round, are not easily detected, even by cutting in the side. The copper is in the centre and convex. The coat of silver is one-third their weight.

A most foul murder was committed in the city of New York, last week. A man of the name of Murray, who was about to embark for New Orleans, went to lodge the night preceding his departure, at the house of a man named John Johnston, who, to possess himself of his money, murdered him, by striking him on the head with an axe. The murderer kept the body concealed in his cellar until the succeeding night, when he conveyed it to some place in the city where it was found by the watch Johnston, on the suspicion excited by strong circumstances, was taken up, and after a night's imprisonment confessed the murder.

In the city of New York a subscription has been set on foot for the relief of the Greeks.

There is a deficit of $88.446 in the Treasury of Kentucky, as appears by the auditor's late report.

The Natchez paper of the 1st Nov. congratulates the public on the prospect of safety from disease, a frost having taken place the night before.

At the celebration of Mr. Shulze's election, by his friends in Northampton County, Peter Hay, son of the late sheriff of that county, was killed by the discharge of a cannon.

Judge Scott, of Luzerne, is said to be fixed upon for Mr. Shulze's Secretary of State. He was toasted as such, at the "union" or Franklin Gazette festival, in Philadelphia.

Superstition.—A Mississippi paper contains an account of a late murder, in that state, and of the murderer's being discovered by the wound's bleeding afresh on his being made to touch it!—Several suspected persons had been previously made to touch it, but without the least effect.

To the Ladies.—Dr. Hovey's Address to the Agricultural Society of Armstrong county, contains the following appeal to the fair. He is no doubt correct in supposing that if the ladies would but judiciously exert their influence upon mankind, there would be more good *husbandry* in the world.

"A hearty co-operation of all good men, might do much in lessening the calamities incident to intemperance; but above all, let us interest the aid of the fair, whose influence over us is much wider than all the accumulated influence of intelligence and wealth. Where is the young fair one who does not deprecate the practice of drunkenness? And where is the fair one, so void of self-love, as not to shudder at the thought of an alliance with one of this description? If I am not mistaken, a steady and firm resistance of the addresses and attentions of young men of this class, would in a great measure, if not entirely eradicate a practice (that like the Hessian fly) may carry with it universal destruction.—If this digression should be thought foreign from our subject, I trust it will not be thought foreign from our interest."

Of the [illegible] selected for this day's paper the following "editorial" paragraph, from Mr. Sloan's Chambersburgh Republican, is not the least singular.

"*Defamation of character.*—In no place in the Union, that we have yet heard of, is the people so prone to this vice, as in the *Borough of Chambersburgh*. It is, with all the professions of religion, carried to a most shameful extent, without

[illegible] course. ☞ Communications on this subject, thankfully received."

The Montreal Times, of Nov. 11, says—A strange accident took place in a chemist's shop a few days since. A person having put a gallon or two of alcohol upon a stove, in a tin vessel, the liquid took fire and exploded with a violent shock. The whole room was filled with flame; and a person, endeavoring to escape by the door of the shop, had opened it partly, and merely put his head out, when the sudden expansion of air in the room closed the door, caught him by the head, and held him several seconds, until the conflagration ceased. No other injury than the loss of the liquor, and the fright suffered by the persons present, was sustained.

Ecclesiastical Duelling.—Some weeks ago we mentioned a controversy that was to have taken place at Washington, Ky. between Mr. M'Calla and a Mr. Campbell, which originated in a challenge from the latter, *to all the world*, to prove infant baptism of modern origin. Our object in noticing the result of this question, which brought together such a large assemblage of persons, is more to gratify the wish of many of our readers, than to encourage a practice which seems to have originated among the zealous divines of our age, but which is calculated, in our opinion, to be injurious to the cause of Christianity. What we lay before our readers on this subject, we gather from persons that were present.

The assault was commenced by Mr. M'Calla, (who supported infant baptism) on the 5th October, and the contest was continued by these champions nine days, without interruption, (Sunday excepted.)

On the first and second days, the attacks were severe; but both were declared uninjured

Third day, Campbell was declared to be "ahead," and his friends were counting on certain victory

Fourth day, the scale was turned, and his opponent was declared to have gained a decided advantage.

Fifth day, bets two to one against Campbell; but before night he had regained his ground, and it was thought he would finally triumph

Sixth day, exclamations of "palpable falsehoods," "unprecedented absurdities," and "ignorant misrepresentations," accompanied by several voices, "dont fight, gentlemen; keep cool." The day closed with both parties losing sight of the question, in violent abuse and personal invectives.

Seventh day, bets were renewed, and it seemed as if some important race was to be run, from the manifest spirit of the people.

Eighth and last day, the scene closed by both of these meek followers of Christianity declaring they had triumphed—while the umpires acknowledged the question to be just where it commenced, each having kept up a continual fire of words, and quotations from scripture, to prove the correctness of his doctrine.

Thus ended a debate which has created much talk among the citizens for many miles round, without Mr. Campbell's gaining the victory, which a journey of several hundred miles, had led him not only to anticipate, but consider certain. We give this sketch to the public in order that they may judge of the Christian spirit of these worthy divines; and leave them to say, whether collecting a mob of every description of characters, and incensing their friends to such a pitch as to cause quarrels, as was the case at this debate, is observing the decree of Him who has commanded them to live quietly and orderly; rebuking with all manner of gentleness.

[*West Union Village Register.*

Alarming groans among, and a violent spontaneous movement, are said to have been observed among some human bones at Hanover, N. H remaining after the process of dissection. Great agitation was caused in the town, and crowds collected round the building to talk of this subject of wonder, or endeavor to ascertain the cause.

The Philadelphia Press publishes the following curious story, which the Editor says, is pretty generally credited.—"Two men went into a grocery store a few evenings ago, which is kept by an elderly woman, in South Eleventh street, and requested permission to put a barrel into her store for a few hours. The men not returning, and the store becoming rather tainted, the barrel was broken open, and a dead Negro was found in the vessel with six dollars in his hand, which have been appropriated to bury him."

Paris, Ky. Nov. 29.—On the 20th of last month, Mr. J. Scott, of Clarke County, drove a steer through this place, on his way to Cincinnati, which was raised by him, and is said to be one of the largest in America, or perhaps in the world. He is 8 years old, is judged to be 17 hands high, to measure from 11 to 12 feet from the end of the nose to the root of the tail, and to weigh 3000 pounds nett or 4000 gross.

Legislature of Vermont.—While a bill was under discussion to tax horses and horned cattle which had been wintered only one winter, Mr. Keeler made the following sensible speech.—*Phil. Gaz.*

"Mr. Speaker, it should be remembered that a lousy calf and a scabbed colt, by much nursing, will sometimes live through the winter and die in the spring."

Counterfeit Five Dollar notes of the Bank of Gettysburgh, are in circulation, well executed. They are dated Nov. 1, 1821, and payable to J. Kerr. The imprint of Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co. is badly executed.

Reading Jour.

Foreign Intelligence.

EUROPEAN ADVICES.

From Havre papers, received by brig Plant, arrived at Marblehead, in 38 days from Havre.

Paris, Oct. 16.

The last news received at Bayonne from the General Head Quarters, mentioned that Ferdinand intended to remain nine days at Seville, to pay his devotions at the tomb of St Ferdinand, in the Cathedral of that City.

The Duke d'Angouleme will not return to Paris before the first of December. His Royal Highness was not willing to enter Cadiz.

Two regiments of the guards and a regiment of voltiguers have embarked at Cadiz to return to France

St. Sebastian capitulated to Lieut. General Count Ricard, a French Peer, on the 27th of September; the garrison marched out with the honors of war.

Gen. E. San Miguel had been taken prisoner by the forces under Marshal Lauriston, near Tarragona.

New-York, Nov. 28.—The packet ship Cortes arrived from Liverpool, having sailed on the 24th ult. The King of Spain continued to treat the constitutionalists with severity. It is calculated that 15000 persons will be banished from Madrid under his decrees, and a vast number of persons be obliged to leave Spain. Most of the banished take refuge in France.—Great disappointment was experienced by those who placed confidence in the king's promise of Amnesty made at Cadiz; and a spirit of disaffection had again manifested itself.—The town of Cabra is said to have again declared for the constitution, and Ballasteros is stated to be again at the head of a respectable force in the mountains, crying out for the "Constitution or death." Mina is stated to have issued a proclamation, declaring that the king had been guilty of perjury, and that he is wholly unfit to govern the country.

[*Republished, corrected*]

Married,

On Tuesday evening the 25th ult by the Rev. Mr. Bruce, Mr. *John Elliott*, to Miss *Rachel Cameron*, both of this city.

Died,

In Butler County, on the 29th ult. Mrs. MARY M'PHERRIN, relict of the late Rev. John M'Pherrin, aged 58.

DIED—On Sunday last, Mrs. *Gowdy*, consort of Mr. Edward Gowdy, of this city.

Boat News.

The Steam Boat *Pennsylvania*, Halbert, arrived on Friday last, from Nashville, with freight and passengers; and departed on Sunday morning, with freight and passengers, for the same port.

AT A MEETING

Of the *Eagle Fire Company*, held on the evening of the 29th of November, it was

Unanimously Resolved, That the thanks of this Company be presented to the LADIES of this city, who so generously exerted themselves in aiding the different fire companies to arrest the progress of the flames at the late calamitous fire.

ATTEST— JOHN DARRAGH, Jr. *Sec'y.*

NOTICE.

Books still Missing.

ALL persons having books belonging to D. S. or R. J. WALKER, are earnestly requested to return them this day.

5 vols. large edition Scott's Novels.
2 vols. British Senate, 3 & 7 vols.
Grand's Reports, 1 Smith's Laws,
Purdon's Digest, 5 vols. Johnston's works,
1st and 2d vol. Græca Majora,
1 vol. Græca Minora,
Staugton's Virgil, Spanish Grammar,
German Grammar, 3 vols. German Dictionary,
2. vols. Omeara's Bonaparte, Walsh's Appeal,
1st & 2d Lady Morgan's Italy,
1 vol. Montgomery's Poems,
2 vols. Gil Blas in French,
5th vol. Spectator, 1st. Yeates' Reports,
2d & 4th Sergeant & Rawle,
1st Locke's Essays, 2d Barron's Lectures,
2d American Speeches,
2d Johnson's Lives of the Poets,
1st Vaness's Life of Bonaparte,
2d. 4th, 6th, 10th & 11th Fielding's Works,
Sundry volumes Scott's Novels,
Newlon on Contracts,
Are still missing. Dec. 5—1t

A. WAY & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
AT THEIR
Wholesale & Retail Store,
In Market-Street,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
European, India and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
Ingrain, Venetian and Stair
CARPETING,
BEST GERMAN
BOLTING CLOTHS,
Leghorn & Straw Bonnets.

—ALSO—

***QUEENSWARE*, by the Crate.**
***LINSEED OIL*,**
By the Barrel,
American and Foreign
WINES,
SHEET-IRON AND STEEL,
1800000
SADDLERS' TACKS,
Assorted—at Philadelphia prices.
Machine and Hand Cards,
***CAYENNE PEPPER*, &c.**
Dec. 5, 1823—3t.

AUCTION SALES.

On Saturday Evening, 13th inst.
At 6 O'clock,
AT THE FRONT-ST. AUCTION ROOM,
Will be sold, a Valuable Collection of
Medical, Law, & Miscellaneous
BOOKS.
John D. Davis, Auc.
Dec 5.—1t

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Nicholas Griffith,
In Wood-Street, between Third & Fourth-Streets,
Has received a Consignment of Domestic
GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
5-4, 4-4, & 7-8 Bleached SHIRTINGS,
5-4 & 4-4 Unbleached do.
3-4 & 4-4 CHECKS,
and PLAIDS,
Which he will sell low for Cash, by the Piece.
Pittsburgh, December 5, 1823—4t.

NEW GLASS STORE.

Alexis Jardell,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has opened, at his STORE, *in Wood-street, between Diamond Alley and Fifth-street*, an extensive assortment of

Plain, Cut and Engraved
FLINT GLASS,
Of every description—For Sale,
Wholesale & Retail,
Upon the lowest terms.

N. B. Cuts, Cyphers, or Designs, engraved on Glass, at the shortest notice.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 5.—1 mo.bb.

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Allegheny, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said court have appointed Saturday, the 27th day of December next, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my creditors; at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

John Arters,
Farmer, of Moon township.
Allegheny co. Jail, Dec. 5, 1823—3teow

THE
Juvenile Reader,
OR, MISCELLANEOUS SELECTIONS,
IN PROSE AND VERSE;
Being a First Reading Book for Children.
Compiled for the Use of Schools in the U. States;
By M. B. ROBERTS—BALTIMORE.

Eichbaum & Johnston,

HAVING purchased the Copy Right of the above work, for the western country, are prepared to furnish schools with the same at a very moderate price. Teachers and others friendly to the introduction of good books into schools, are invited to call and examine its merits.

RECOMMENDATION.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 21, 1823.

WE, the subscribers, Teachers, of the City of Pittsburgh having examined the "JUVENILE READER," *compiled by Mr. M. B. Roberts, do cheerfully recommend it to the public, as well adapted to the capacity of youth when about to commence their first course of reading.*

ROBERT BRUCE,
Pres't. West. U. Penn.
JOHN BLACK,
Prof'r. of Anc. Lang.
JOSEPH STOCKTON, A. M.
JOHN ARMSTRONG,
V. B. M'GAHAN,
SMITH & FIELDING,
PETER DAVID,
PATTRICK LEONARD,
DAVID L. BROWNE.
ANDREW M'CULLOCH,
JOSEPH REED.
RICHARD E. STOXE
ARCH'D. RICHMOND,
THOMAS HAMILTON,
WALTER SCOTT.
Nov. 28—3

Taken Up,

TRESPASSING on the farm of William Kirkpatrick, on the east side of the Monongahela, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, one

***WHITE COW*,**

about seven or eight years old, with red ears, some red spots on her head and body, and now giving some milk. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. Entered with the town clerk, Nov. 18, 1823.

William Kirkpatrick.
Dec. 5, 1823—3t.*

Information Wanted.

IN the year 1815, William Darby, Esq. now in this City, prepared a Map of Pittsburgh, which was published by the subscriber. With the map was also prepared, by the same gentleman, a pamphlet, intended to accompany said map, but which has never been published. This pamphlet contained much valuable matter, statistical, geographical and geological, relative to Pittsburgh, its trade, its manufactures, and its vicinity.

Some time afterwards, said manuscript pamphlet was put, by the subscriber, into the hands of a committee in Pittsburgh, who were preparing a report on the trade, manufactures, &c. of this place; and whether they returned it or not, and who they were, is forgotten. This notice is, therefore, given, with a request to any of the gentlemen of that committee, who have any recollection on the subject, to communicate the same, either to Mr. Darby, at Col Ramsey's Hotel, or to the subscriber, in Fourth Street

Robert Patterson.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 21—3t.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1823.

☞ In our next, we shall probably be able to lay before our readers the Messages of President Monroe and Governor Hiester. Should the President's be received in time, we shall strike off some extra copies of it on Tuesday morning, for such of our readers as choose to call for them.

A Meeting was held at the Court-House, on Saturday last, in pursuance of a notice addressed to the democratic party generally, requesting them to meet and decide whether General Andrew Jackson is really the candidate of the party. Considering the early hour appointed for the meeting, it was large. R. J. Walker, Esq. made a spirited speech, of considerable length, in favor of Gen. Jackson, and against the caucus system. His sentiments were applauded by the repeated acclamations of the people present.—He gave a history of proceedings at a meeting, to which he had been invited, of a knot of about a dozen caucusites, in this city, whose object was to procure the acquiescence of the democratic party in a caucus nomination at Washington, but from whose views he dissented Mr. Patchell also addressed some pertinent remarks to the meeting, in favor of Old Hickory. Resolutions were then unanimously passed, approving of the proceedings of the late Jackson meeting in this city; enjoining it on our representatives in the state legislature to abstain from nominating an Electoral Ticket, and requesting our member of congress to abstain from entering into a caucus at Washington to nominate a President. The resolutions designate the nomination of an electoral ticket by the legislature, as "unnecessary, anti-democratic, and unconstutional, a gross violation of the rights of the people, and richly deserving their unqualified disapprobation;" and those members who aid directly or indirectly in the formation of such ticket, as "unworthy the name of democrats, and no longer meriting democratic support." Several names were added to the committee of correspondence, which now consists of the following persons:—Charles Kenny, Joseph Cooper, Joseph Gazzam, Andrew Scott, Wm. Stewart, Thomas Brown, Daniel Wylie, Robert Steele, R. J. Walker, James M'Guire, David B. Blair, H. G. Pius, Samuel Hare, Wm. D. Duncan, Fred'k Wendt, John Snyder, Wm Church, Jr.

The meeting adjourned, to meet again on the 8th of January, the anniversary of the victory of New Orleans.

Mr. Stevenson, one of the Allegheny representatives in the state legislature, attended the festival got up in Philadelphia, by Binns and his friends, in honor of Mr. Shulze's election, and gave the following toast:—

> *The Presidency*.—In a Congressional Recommendation our State is a Host. In a Congressional Election a mere unit. Honest Pennsylvania, though pre-eminently unambitious, will not "by any indirection" be induced to abandon the usages, which preserves the just weight of her relative number."

"*Indirection*."—It would seem, by the following paragraph, from the last Greensburgh Gazette, that Mr. Stevenson's caucus friends at home, have given an "*indirection*," or misdirection to one of their circulars.

> "*The Presidency*.—We acknowledge the receipt of a circular letter from several *democratic* gentlemen of Allegheny county, "who are *favorable* to the good old mode of nominating a President and Vice President," relative to a meeting which they are going to hold in Pittsburgh, on the 6th December next. We were not a little surprised to find, on breaking the seal, that it related to a *county* meeting of *democrats*. The *character* and *place* of the meeting, it is obvious, have little to do with us; and we cannot help thinking that the letter must have been intended for somebody else. At all events, we dont want to *pay postage* for matters about which we shall not concern ourselves."—*Greensb. Gaz.*

Another great democratic festival, in honor of Mr. Shulze's election, was held in the Masonic Hall, in Philadelphia, on the 25th ult. It was called a "union festival," being composed of democrats from both city and county. "The throng of energetic republicans," who attended, say the committee of arrangement, "was more numerous, and respectable, than we have ever witnessed on a similar occasion." They certainly drank a greater number of toasts than usual; no less than 105! The 74th toast offered was, to *William H. Crawford* "Upon its being read, a loud and universal expression of disapprobation broke forth." When order was restored by the president, some of the vice presidents remonstrated against rejecting the toast, as showing a want of respect for the gentleman who offered it: and repeated attempts were made to reannounce the toast; it was however perseveringly resisted, and finally abandoned. Five or six toasts were given to Mr. Calhoun, and one or two to Mr. Clay; but no less than a dozen to Gen. Jackson, accompanied with many loud and enthusiastic cheers. One of the toasts to Jackson, was offered by Thomas Leiper, who, it may be recollected, stood at the head of the Monroe Electoral Ticket, in this state, 3 years since. James S. Stevenson, Esq. of Pittsburgh, attended this festival, and gave the following *astronomical* toast:

> "*The State of Pennsylvania*: In our confederation, what the bright sun is in the planetary world—the glorious centre of a glorious system: May her motto ever be "Virtue, Liberty and Independence."

The following observations, made by Mr. Walker, in his speech at the democratic meeting, on Saturday last, were received with unequivocal expressions of approbation.

"Is Pennsylvania always to move in the wake of some other state? Are her freemen, like a pack of hounds, to dread the lash of a Virginia master, and follow only where his whistle may lead the way. Is she ever to be a mere make-weight in the political scale? No! Pennsylvania has taken her stand and will not now give way. Virginia must not always expect Pennsylvania to be the Conestoga wagon horse to haul her burdens, always outstripped by her racer. The war horse is now entered for the race, backed by Pennsylvania; his entrance money is paid, not from the treasury, but in blood and services; he has won many a glorious purse for his country, and is not to be driven from the course, by shouts of defeat from the Jockies at Washington."

The Patent vigilant committee of Washington county, have issued a Decree, ordering their political brethren in the county to hold township elections on the 16th of December, to elect Delegates, whose duty it shall be to meet in Washington, and designate what persons Governor Shulze shall appoint Prothonotary, Recorder, &c. of the county.

Mr. Noah, Editor of the New-York Advocate, has gone to Charleston, S. C. to edit the Gazette of the latter city.

The People's Advocate, an independent republican paper, and the Carlisle Whig, a patent paper, have been discontinued since the election.

Mr. Shulze's not receiving the letter inviting him to the celebration of his election, by the Binnsites, until 11 days after it was written, is hinted at in Binns's paper, as a matter which might be accounted for by the Philadelphia Post Master, one of the Franklin Gazette politicians.

Since the fall of Cadiz, King Ferdinand has appointed a confessor, or keeper of his conscience. The U S Gazette thinks it is about the office of confessor to Mr Shulze, that the editors of the Press and Franklin Gazette are fighting.

In the Legislature of Kentucky, a proposition to call a convention to revise the state constitution was negatived in senate—18 to 18.

Emonheiser, has been tried at Baltimore for robbing the mail in June last. He is found guilty, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. Ward, his associate, will no doubt, share the same fate.

John Reese of Ohio, has been tried and convicted in Kentucky for robbing the mail and has been sentenced to serve 7 years in the Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of 100 dollars. He is but 22 years of age, and has a wife and child.

In October a nest of counterfeiters were arrested in their huts, in a swamp, in Canada. They had a number of bank note plates and dies for making dollars. Their dollars, tho' heavier than the true, and not exactly round, are not easily detected, even by cutting in the side. The copper is in the centre and convex The coat of silver is one-third their weight.

A most foul murder was committed in the city of New York, last week. A man of the name of Murray, who was about to embark for New Orleans, went to lodge the night preceding his departure, at the house of a man named John Johnston, who, to possess himself of his money, murdered him, by striking him on the head with an axe. The murderer kept the body concealed in his cellar until the succeeding night, when he conveyed it to some place in the city where it was found by the watch Johnston, on the suspicion excited by strong circumstances, was taken up, and after a night's imprisonment confessed the murder.

In the city of New York a subscription has been set on foot for the relief of the Greeks.

There is a deficit of $38.446 in the Treasury of Kentucky, as appears by the auditor's late report.

The Natchez paper of the 1st Nov. congratulates the public on the prospect of safety from disease, a frost having taken place the night before.

At the celebration of Mr. Shulze's election, by his friends in Northampton County, Peter Hay, son of the late sheriff of that county, was killed by the discharge of a cannon.

Judge SCOTT, of Luzerne, is said to be fixed upon for Mr. Shulze's Secretary of State. He was toasted as such, at the "union" or Franklin Gazette festival, in Philadelphia.

Superstition.—A Mississippi paper contains an account of a late murder, in that state, and of the murderer's being discovered by the wound's bleeding afresh on his being made to touch it!—Several suspected persons had been previously made to touch it, but without the least effect.

To the Ladies.—Dr. Hovey's Address to the Agricultural Society of Armstrong county, contains the following appeal to the fair. He is no doubt correct in supposing that if the ladies would but judiciously exert their influence upon mankind, there would be more good *husbandry* in the world.

"A hearty co-operation of all good men, might do much in lessening the calamities incident to intemperance; but above all, let us intreat the aid of the fair, whose influence over us is much wider than all the accumulated influence of intelligence and wealth. Where is the young fair one who does not deprecate the practice of drunkenness? And where is the fair one, so void of self-love, as not to shudder at the thought of an alliance with one of this description? If I am not mistaken, a steady and firm resistance of the addresses and attentions of young men of this class, would in a great measure, if not entirely eradicate a practice (that like the Hessian fly) may carry with it universal destruction.—If this digression should be thought foreign from our subject, I trust it will not be thought foreign from our interest."

Of the ODD THINGS selected for this day's paper the following "editorial" paragraph, from Mr. Sloan's Chambersburgh Republican, is not the least singular.

"*Defamation of character*.—In no place in the Union, that we have yet heard of, is the people so prone to this vice, as in the *Borough of Chambersburgh*. It is, with all the professions of religion, carried to a most shameful extent, without the least respect to profession, age or sex. Ought not these defamers of private character, where the law would not take hold, be dragged before the public by name and exposed. We assure them, where there is good grounds, we shall not hesitate to do so, either editorial or by communication. We are of opinion that the welfare, happiness and peace of families require such a course. ☞ Communications on this subject, thankfully received."

The Montreal Times, of Nov. 11, says—A strange accident took place in a chemist's shop a few days since. A person having put a gallon or two of alcohol upon a stove, in a tin vessel, the liquid took fire and exploded with a violent shock. The whole room was filled with flame; and a person, endeavoring to escape by the door of the shop, had opened it partly, and merely put his head out, when the sudden expansion of air in the room closed the door, caught him by the head, and held him several seconds, until the conflagration ceased. No other injury than the loss of the liquor, and the fright suffered by the persons present, was sustained.

Ecclesiastical Duelling.—Some weeks ago we mentioned a controversy that was to have taken place at Washington, Ky. between Mr. M'Calla and a Mr Campbell, which originated in a challenge from the latter, *to all the world*, to prove infant baptism of modern origin. Our object in noticing the result of this question, which brought together such a large assemblage of persons, is more to gratify the wish of many of our readers, than to encourage a practice which seems to have originated among the *zealous* divines of our age, but which is calculated, in our opinion, to be injurious to the cause of Christianity. What we lay before our readers on this subject, we gather from persons that were present.

The assault was commenced by Mr. M'Calla, (who supported infant baptism) on the 5th October, and the contest was continued by these champions nine days, without interruption. (Sunday excepted.)

On the first and second days, the attacks were severe; but both were declared uninjured

Third day, Campbell was declared to be "ahead," and his friends were counting on certain victory

Fourth day, the scale was turned, and his opponent was declared to have gained a decided advantage.

Fifth day, bets two to one against Campbell; but before night he had regained his ground, and it was thought he would finally triumph

Sixth day, exclamations of "palpable falsehoods," "unprecedented absurdities," and "ignorant misrepresentations," accompanied by several voices, "dont fight, gentlemen; keep cool." The day closed with both parties losing sight of the question, in violent abuse and personal invectives.

Seventh day, bets were renewed, and it seemed as if some important race was to be run, from the manifest spirit of the people.

Eighth and last day, the scene closed by both of these meek followers of Christianity declaring they had triumphed—while the umpires acknowledged the question to be just where it commenced, each having kept up a continual fire of words, and quotations from scripture, to prove the correctness of his doctrine.

Thus ended a debate which has created much talk among the citizens for many miles round, without Mr. Campbell's gaining the victory, which a journey of several hundred miles, had led him not only to anticipate, but consider certain. We give this sketch to the public in order that they may judge of the Christian spirit of these worthy divines; and leave them to say, whether collecting a mob of every description of characters, and incensing their friends to such a pitch as to cause quarrels, as was the case at this debate, is observing the decree of Him who has commanded them to live quietly and orderly; rebuking with all manner of gentleness.

[*West Union Village Register*.

Alarming groans among, and a violent spontaneous movement, are said to have been observed among some human bones at Hanover, N. H remaining after the process of dissection. Great agitation was caused in the town, and crowds collected round the building to talk of this subject of wonder, or endeavor to ascertain the cause.

The Philadelphia Press publishes the following curious story, which the Editor says, is pretty generally credited.—"Two men went into a grocery store a few evenings ago, which is kept by an elderly women, in South Eleventh street, and requested permission to put a barrel into her store for a few hours. The men not returning, and the store becoming rather tainted, the barrel was broken open, and a dead Negro was found in the vessel with six dollars in his hand, which have been appropriated to bury him."

Paris, Ky. Nov. 28.—On the 28th of last month, Mr. J. Scott, of Clarke County, drove a steer through this place, on his way to Cincinnati, which was raised by him, and is said to be one of the largest in America, or perhaps in the world. He is 8 years old, is judged to be 17 hands high, to measure from 11 to 12 feet from the end of the nose to the root of the tail, and to weigh 3000 pounds neat or 4000 gross.

Legislature of Vermont.—While a bill was under discussion to tax horses and horned cattle which had been wintered only one winter, Mr. Keeler made the following sensible speech.—*Phil Gaz*.

"Mr. Speaker, it should be remembered that a lousy calf and a shabbed colt, by much nursing, will sometimes live through the winter and die in the spring."

Counterfeit Five Dollar notes of the Bank of Gettysburgh, are in circulation, well executed. They are dated Nov. 1, 1821, and payable to J. Kerr. The imprint of Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co. is badly executed

Reading Jour.

Foreign Intelligence.

EUROPEAN ADVICES.

From Havre papers, received by brig Plant, arrived at Marblehead, in 28 days from Havre.

Paris, Oct. 16.

The last news received at Bayonne from the General Head Quarters, mentioned that Ferdinand intended to remain nine days at Seville, to pay his devotions at the tomb of St Ferdinand, in the Cathedral of that City.

The Duke d'Angouleme will not return to Paris before the first of December. His Royal Highness was not willing to enter Cadiz.

Two regiments of the guards and a regiment of voltiguers have embarked at Cadiz to return to France

St Sebastian capitulated to Lieut General Count Ricard, a French Peer, on the 27th of September; the garrison marched out with the honors of war.

Gen. E. San Miguel had been taken prisoner by the forces under Marshal Lauriston, near Tarragona.

New-York, Nov. 28.—The packet ship Cortes arrived from Liverpool, having sailed on the 24th ult. The King of Spain continued to treat the constitutionalists with severity. It is calculated that 15000 persons will be banished from Madrid under his decrees, and a vast number of persons be obliged to leave Spain. Most of the banished take refuge in France.—Great disappointment was experienced by those who placed confidence in the king's promise of Amnesty made at Cadiz; and a spirit of disaffection had again manifested itself.—The town of Cabra is said to have again declared for the constitution, and Ballasteros is stated to be again at the head of a respectable force in the mountains, crying out for the "Constitution or death." Mina is stated to have issued a proclamation, declaring that the king had been guilty of perjury, and that he is wholly unfit to govern the country.

[*Republished, corrected*]

Married,

On Tuesday evening the 25th ult by the Rev. Mr Bruce, Mr. *John Elliott*, to Miss *Rachel Cameron*, both of this city.

Died,

In Butler County, on the 28th ult. Mrs. MARY M'PHERRIN, relict of the late Rev. John M'Pherrin, aged 58.

DIED—On Sunday last, Mrs. *Gowdy*, consort of Mr. Edward Gowdy, of this city.

Boat News.

The Steam Boat *Pennsylvania*, Halbert, arrived on Friday last, from Nashville, with freight and passengers; and departed on Sunday morning, with freight and passengers, for the same port.

AT A MEETING

Of the *Eagle Fire Company*, held on the evening of the 29th of November, it was

Unanimously Resolved, That the thanks of this Company be presented to the LADIES of this city, who so generously exerted themselves in aiding the different fire companies to arrest the progress of the flames at the late calamitous fire.

ATTEST— JOHN DARRAGH, Jr. *Sec'y.*

NOTICE.

Books still Missing.

ALL persons having books belonging to D. S. or R. J. WALKER, are earnestly requested to return them this day.

5 vols. large edition Scott's Novels
2 vols. British Senate, 3 & 7 vols.
Grand's Reports, 1 Smith's Laws,
Purdon's Digest, 5 vols. Johnston's works,
1st and 2d vol. Græca Majora,
1 vol. Græca Minora,
Staugton's Virgil. Spanish Grammar,
German Grammar, 3 vols. German Dictionary.
2. vols. Omeara's Bonaparte, Walsh's Appeal,
1st & 2d Lady Morgan's Italy,
1 vol. Montgomery's Poems,
2 vols. Gil Blas in French,
5th vol. Spectator, 1st. Yeates' Reports,
2d & 4th Sergeant & Rawle,
1st Locke's Essays, 2d Barron's Lectures,
2d American Speeches,
2d Johnson's Lives of the Poets,
1st Vaness's Life of Bonaparte,
2d. 4th, 6th, 10th & 11th Fielding's Works,
Sundry volumes Scott's Novels,
Newlon on Contracts,
Are still missing.

Dec. 5—1t

A. WAY & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
AT THEIR
Wholesale & Retail Store,
In Market-Street,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
European, India and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
Ingrain, Venetian and Stair
CARPETING,
BEST GERMAN
BOLTING CLOTHS,
Leghorn & Straw Bonnets.
—*ALSO*—
QUEENSWARE, by the Crate.
LINSEED OIL,
By the Barrel,
American and Foreign
WINES,
SHEET-IRON AND STEEL,
1300000
SADDLERS' TACKS,
Assorted—at Philadelphia prices.
Machine and Hand Cards,
CAYENNE PEPPER, &c.
Dec. 5, 1823—tf.

AUCTION SALES.

On Saturday Evening, 13th inst.
At 6 O'clock,
AT THE FRONT-ST. AUCTION ROOM,
Will be sold, a Valuable Collection of
Medical, Law, & Miscellaneous
BOOKS.
John D. Davis, Auc.
Dec 5.—1t

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Nicholas Griffith,
In Wood-Street, between Third & Fourth-Streets,
Has received a Consignment of Domestic
GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
5-4, 4-4, & 7-8 Bleached SHIRTINGS,
5-4 & 4-4 Unbleached do.
3-4 & 4-4 CHECKS,
and PLAIDS,
Which he will sell low for Cash, by the Piece.
Pittsburgh, December 5, 1823—4t.

NEW GLASS STORE.

Alexis Jardell,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has opened, at his STORE, *in Wood-street, between Diamond Alley and Fifth-street*, an extensive assortment of

Plain, Cut and Engraved
FLINT GLASS,
Of every description—For Sale,
Wholesale & Retail,
Upon the lowest terms.

N. B. Cuts, Cyphers, or Designs, engraved on Glass, at the shortest notice.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 5.—1 mo.*bb*.

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Allegheny, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors and that the said court have appointed Saturday, the 27th day of December next, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

John Arters,
Farmer, of Moon township.
Allegheny co. Jail, Dec. 5, 1823—3tcow

THE
Juvenile Reader,
OR, MISCELLANEOUS SELECTIONS,
IN PROSE AND VERSE;
Being a First Reading Book for Children.
Compiled for the Use of Schools in the U. States,
By M. B. ROBERTS—BALTIMORE.

Eichbaum & Johnston,

HAVING purchased the Copy Right of the above work, for the western country, are prepared to furnish schools with the same at a very moderate price. Teachers and others friendly to the introduction of good books into schools, are invited to call and examine its merits.

RECOMMENDATION.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 21, 1823

WE, the subscribers, Teachers, of the City of Pittsburgh having examined the "JUVENILE READER," *compiled by* Mr. M. B. Roberts, *do cheerfully recommend it to the public, as well adapted to the capacity of youth when about to commence their first course of reading.*

ROBERT BRUCE,
Pres't. West. U. Penn.
JOHN BLACK,
Prof'r. of Anc Lang.
JOSEPH STOCKTON, A. M.
JOHN ARMSTRONG,
V. B. M'GAHAN,
SMITH & FIELDING,
PETER DAVID,
PATTRICK LEONARD,
DAVID L. BROWNE.
ANDREW M'CULLOGH,
JOSEPH REED.
RICHARD E. STOXE
ARCH'D. RICHMOND,
THOMAS HAMILTON,
WALTER SCOTT.
Nov. 28—3

Taken Up,

TRESPASSING on the farm of William Kirkpatrick, on the east side of the Monongahela, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, one

WHITE COW,

about seven or eight years old, with red ears, some red spots on her head and body, and now giving some milk. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. Entered with the town clerk, Nov 18, 1823.

William Kirkpatrick.
Dec. 5, 1823—3t.*

Information Wanted.

IN the year 1815, William Darby, Esq. now in this City, prepared a Map of Pittsburgh, which was published by the subscriber. With the map was also prepared, by the same gentleman, a pamphlet, intended to accompany said map, but which has never been published. This pamphlet contained much valuable matter, statistical, geographical and geological, relative to Pittsburgh, its trade, its manufactures, and its vicinity.

Some time afterwards, said manuscript pamphlet was put, by the subscriber, into the hands of a committee in Pittsburgh, who were preparing a report on the trade, manufactures, &c of this place; and whether they returned it or not, and who they were, is forgotten. This notice is, therefore, given, with a request to any of the gentlemen of that committee, who have any recollection on the subject, to communicate the same, either to Mr. Darby, at Col Ramsay's Hotel, or to the subscriber, in Fourth Street

Robert Patterson.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 21—3t

Poetry.

For the Gazette.

SPAIN.

NOT yet—not yet—O! say not yet,
That Spain is lost forever,
That her sun of chivalry is set,
And its ancient light
Gone down in night,
To be rekindled—never.

Still, still its lingering ray is seen
Around where it descended,
And where it sank, one spot serene
With glory's arch is blended,
Refracted far, by patriots' tears,
The bow of hope 'tis brightening:
The cloud on which that bow appears,
Its splendor is enlightening:
O! it gives a promise, blest and sure,
That Freedom shall not perish,
That her sons shall yet, unstained and pure,
Preserve the fame they cherish.

And who of fair Iberia's clime
In sadness is despairing?
Who says, that from the page of time
Her honors she is tearing.
Or that, a suicidal blow
Against her heart she's aiming,
That heart, which once with fervent glow,
Such coward deed was shaming?
Well! let him of her fate despond,
And say that she can never
Release her limbs from tyrant bond,
Her vassal fetters sever.
False! false! the sharp, avenging sword
Shall prove the craven tale untrue,
And soon, and long, her hostile horde
Their ravages shall rue.

Think on the name Alphonso left,
To gild her history;
Look at her now—not yet bereft
Of that fair legacy:
Turn to the deeds Gonsalvo did
Before Grenada's towers;
Mark how the valor of the Cid
Dispersed the Moorish powers:
And say ye that the land of Spain,
Forgetful of the praise they won,
Will tamely crouch to foreign reign,
Nor make one struggle more, to shun
Such deep dishonor's stain?
Say ye, that all the cringing herd,
Who would her former fame betray,—
That Superstition's blasting word,
Which dastard souls obey,
Shall ever tempt her faithful few
To sheathe the sword, they bravely drew,
That glory to preserve?
No, never! till her soil is free
From proud, invading foes,
Till all the imps of treachery
Their triumph-hour shall close;
No! never shall the sword be sheathed,
The patriot's voice be still;
The vow, he has for freedom breathed,
Forsworn at tyrant's will.

And thou, Riego! gallant one,
Should she, thou would'st have saved
From treachery, by recreants done,
And slavery, they craved—
Should she, her noble, unbribed son
To felon's death resign,
O! deeply shall her coming woes,
For that dark deed atone;
And all thy stern, relentless foes
Who struck a heart, like thine,
On Memory's blackest page, forever shall be
known.

And he—the abject, traitor king,
His country's scourge and shame,
He, who has dared reproach to fling
On her and thy fair fame;
Who, like a ravening vulture, sits
Upon his quivering prey,
Or, meanly, stranger-birds permits
To bear his feast away—
Shall *he* escape the doom that clings
To all of false and base,—
That doom of slaves, and servile kings—
Unpitied, foul disgrace?

No! on the track of future time
His treason shall be traced,
And there, the memory of his crime,
Shall never be effaced:
There, history's page and poet's verse
His actions shall proclaim,
And Execration's deepest curse
Shall batten on his name

C.

Miscellany.

ROTHSCHILD.

Below will be found a pleasing and apposite sketch of the celebrated Mr. Rothschild, the famous London Broker, who fills a distinguished place in the history of the British Stock Exchange. The sketch, although written with much fancy, is said in the main to be very accurate, and those who have visited the London Exchange, will not fail to recognise the resemblance and fidelity of the description. Rothschild is a man of little education, and is destitute of any of the graces of person or of manners. He is a native of Germany, but for many years past has resided in England, and until within a few years, has been deeply engaged in the manufacturing business at Manchester, where he laid the foundation of his fortune. He belongs to the persecuted and proscribed race of Israel, and so entirely possesses the confidence of the Jews, who are the great money dealers throughout the continent that their treasures are at his command, and flow in the channels which he marks out for them, and hence his ability to embrace operations of such magnitude, as in our land of light burdens, and comparatively lighter expenditure, seem almost incredible. By his skill, boldness, and success in financial operations, he has rendered not only himself, but several brothers in the cities of Paris, Frankfort, and Vienna, among the most conspicuous personages in Europe.

[*Prov. Journal.*

From a London Paper.

Stock Exchange—Mr. Rothschild.—"In the midst of these reflections I had been attracted to a person, who, altho' not what Mr. Woodworth would call a "noticeable man" in himself yet by the force of circumstances, and the crowds continually collecting about him, seemed in a considerable degree to elicit attention. With a person that, from slovenliness of attire and general negligence, might be called mean, he seemed "the observed of all observers."—With one hand thrust negligently in the pocket of his great coat, that was as negligently thrown on, he was leaning against the column on my right; sometimes inclining on this side to a person who would whisper in his ear, and anon stooping to the other, when any body touched him on the shoulder to arrest his regard. Now he would stand, or rather lean, in a bending posture, with his right leg resting on the base of the pillar, as if he was listening to something going on within its shaft but on stepping a little back, I could discern that somebody was on the other side speaking to him in an under tone. One moment he would have five or six people around him at once, to all of whom, in rapid succession, the token of a nod, or a smile, or a shrug, or a "pshaw!" would be sufficient, for they dispersed again as sudden as his inclination was evinced. Sometimes a person would twitch him on the collar of his coat behind, while another plucked his button-hole before; and it seemed, too, that he was actually weighing the two separate appeals of his mind at once, while, from under the shadow of a broad-brimmed hat, his restless and roving eye was taking in the whole of the assembled multitude before him. He was not, as Butler hath it in the character of the busy man—"like one that labors in every man's calling but his own; and like Robin Goodfellow, does any man's drudgery but his own;" for it seemed his particular business to refuse and to reject. From the pillar against which he leaned, slovenly, careless, coarse, (as it might seem) in his apparel and manners, with his hat slouched over his eyes, and the right leg of his trowsers pushed up and rumpled over his boot, he seemed to be like the centre of a system inexplicable, unaccountable, mysterious. Several persons about me looking at him as if with awe and apprehension; some from apparent curiosity; while others came up, as I had before remarked, and addressed him in whisperings—abrupt and hasty snatches of talk—caballistic sentences, and words to which I could affix no meaning, in the imperfect glimpses of the sense—and sounds hastily uttered, to which the only reply was a shrug or a shake of the head. Once I thought that I had been mistaken, and that I had, from ignorance of the ways of the Exchange, given a man more importance, individually, than the nature of things allowed; and that, in a spot devoted particularly to a concentration of the commercial interests of the kingdom, at a certain hour every day, one man might by chance have more than his usual lot of the world's regards paid to him—but yet why all this mystery, this whispering, this "quick, presto, change, begone!" mode of dealing?—this instantaneous flushing of opinion, which seemed to have for its results the communication of an invisible agency; the diffusion of a secret intelligence sudden as an electric shock all over the place? I looked again, to see if there were any traces of nobility in this man's countenance; any lofty and retiring consciousness of a "pride of place" in the Herald's College; any regality of wealth in his brow, which might give a stamp and authority to that carriage of indifference he assumed, to the quality, at least, of those who continually environed him; but I could recognise nothing. There was nothing in his physiognomy to satisfy any mind. Compared with some of the merchants, or the captains of vessels, who occasionally pressed near me through the throng of bodies and the murmur of voices in all the dialects of the earth, he did not bear his post so lordly nor his eye so mannerly. The latter was distinguished by a restless and anxious motion—a quick alteration of its regards, a fluctuating and unsettled glance at distant objects, even while his attention seemed to be momentarily absorbed by a person whispering in his ear. 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"That is Rothschild," replied my friend, who had been standing at my elbow for some moments, enjoying my perplexity, "the great money-broker of the Exchange."

"I turned round again involuntarily on hearing this. Was it possible? *That* the man whose dealings were with Governments and Princes, and Nations! *That* the contractor for millions, the credit of crowned heads, the subject of Crœsus? Him in whose hands the precious metals were but as vulgar implements of trade—a note for a hundred thousand pounds mere waste paper! I looked again. Methought he had swelled to an immeasurable growth. He seemed to me, now, as if all the eyes of the Exchange were upon him. I felt the full force of my prejudice.—There was something pleasing in his aspect, more kingly in his deportment. What before looked slovenly and awkward, was but a temporising with quality; a dallying with the immediate occasion; a metamorphosis, Proteus-like, suiting it to time and place; an intent absorption to the present moment, of energies to be developed hereafter. Perhaps, thought I, his Argosies at this hour are "tossing the ocean;" and the better part of his affections are "with his hopes abroad;" but then, again, he looked as if he could say with Anthonio, that "his ventures were not in one bottom trusted, nor to one place." The restlessness of his eye did not denote so much the anxiety of expected losses, as the weight and multiplicity of affairs, that late events had contributed to strengthen, upon a mind bowed but not subdued under its perplexity. I now recognised in him the leader of the money market—the Colossus, under whose legs the petty men of the Exchange might creep with awe and reverence—the huge and unfathomable speculator, in the abyss of whose transactions every other adventurer's were swallowed up and lost! I tried to picture to myself the nature of those [illegible] hourly vicissitudes, his doubts, his hopes, his [illegible] accidents in the great political world, which the breath of all the winds from the four quarters of the globe makes public and demonstrable. I thought of his harassing days—his sleepless nights—his momentary and delirious ecstacies in a sudden advice of the rise and fall of stocks—the deliberations of cabinets—the change in a ministry—the despotic edicts of arbitrary and tyrannical power—the march of philosophical opinion—the voice of the people—the progress of a revolution! This man's happiness, I thought, was not like other men's. He looked to me, in the abstract, a solitary and insulated being, incapable of the resources incidental to our finite existence.—His pleasures must be, like his dealings with the world, gigantic, or not at all. Passion, in him, must, in its various ramifications and degrees, be absorbed by one vast and overwhelming influence, the chances of a speculation immense, incalculable, and terrific in its effects, as involving the prosperity or destruction of half the commercial interests; and perhaps leading to consequences not to be contemplated by the politician in European governments and legislatures, without apprehensions dismal as they were tremendous."

Ugliness.—Perhaps no lady was ever better reconciled to ugliness in her own person than the Duchess of Orleans the mother of the Regent D'Orleans who governed France during the minority of Louis XV. Thus she speaks of her own appearance and manners: "From my earliest years I was aware how ordinary my appearance was, and did not like that people should look at me attentively. I never paid any attention to dress, because diamonds and dress were sure to attract attention. My husband on the other hand loved to cover himself with jewels, and was well satisfied at my dislike to them, as it saved all disputes for the possession of them. On great days he used to make me rouge, which I did greatly against my will, as I hate every thing that incommodes me. One day I made the Countess Soissons laugh heartily. She asked me why I never turned my head whenever I passed before a mirror—every body else did? I answered, because I had too much self-love to bear the sight of my own ugliness. I must have been very ugly in my youth. I had no sort of features: with little twinkling eyes, a short snub nose, and long thick lips, the whole of my physiognomy, was far from attractive. My face was large, with fat cheeks, and yet my figure was short and *stumpy;* in short, I was a very homely sort of person. Except for the goodness of my disposition no one would have endured me. It was impossible to discover any thing like intelligence in my eyes, except with a microscope. Perhaps there was not on the face of the earth such another pair of ugly hands as mine. The King often told me so, and set me laughing about it; for as I was quite sure of being very ugly, I made up my mind to be always the first to laugh at it. This succeeded very well, though I must confess it furnished me with a good stock of materials for laughter. My temperament is naturally rather melancholy, and when any thing distresses me, my left side swells up as if it were filled with water. I hate to lie in bed, and the moment I awake I rise immediately. As for breakfast, I take it very seldom, and then have nothing but bread and butter. Chocolate, coffee, tea, and all other foreign drugs, I detest. My habits are completely German, and nothing suits me in the eating and drinking way which is not conformable to our old customs. I cannot eat soup unless it is mixed up with milk, beer, or wine; and as for gravy broth, it is abominable; it always makes me so ill, that nothing but sausages and ham can put my stomach to rights again."

It is with much satisfaction that we see it announced, that a writer of such acknowledged taste and talent as the author of the "Wilderness,' the 'Spectre of the Forest,' &c. is engaged to superintend the literary department of the New Magazine about to be established in this city. This, we think, of itself, a sufficient guarantee of the ability with which it will be conducted: But there is another circumstance which must also tend greatly to secure to this work the public confidence—we mean the offer made by the proprietors to pay at the liberal rate of *two dollars* per printed page, for such original contributions as may be found worthy of admission into the work. This looks something like what ought to be the treatment afforded to the authors of an enlightened country. It is the treatment afforded to them in Great Britain, and is no doubt the cause of the astonishing prosperity of the literary periodicals of the country. We trust that the good sense and patriotism of our countrymen will duly appreciate this liberality on the part of the proprietors of the "American Monthly Magazine," and by a ready and extended patronage, enable them to cherish in this vital manner our national literature. Support of this solid nature, is indeed, all that is wanted to bring forward into our literary arena, writers of true talent, and exalt our reputation in the republic of letters to a degree of eminence, which, without such support, it is in vain to expect that it can ever attain.

Philadelphia Aurora.

Prevention of Fire.—M. Cadet Vaux, considering that fires in dwelling-houses begin in numerous instances in the chimney, and that means cannot always be applied in time to extinguish the fire at its commencement, turned his thoughts to the discovery of some method for effecting this purpose. He reflected that combustion cannot be carried on without the presence of vital air, and consequently if the air in a chimney on fire could be rendered mephitic, the fire would go out. This object he obtained by the simple means of throwing flour of sulphur on the fire in the grate, the mephitic exhalation of which extinguished the fire, as it would suffocate any living creature. A Roman nobleman has not only repeated this experiment with entire success, but, being desirous of ascertaining whether an ignited body suspended in the chimney would be extinguished in the same manner, he caused a fagot to be suspended in a chimney, nearly at the summit, and set on fire: though by its situation it was nearly in contact with the external air, the flames were instantaneously extinguished by throwing a handful of flour of sulphur on the coals below.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the 'Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

BRASS FOUNDRY,
Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron
MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,
Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing.
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Spelter Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17—1y

Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron
MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his numerous friends for the patronage he has received; and takes the liberty to inform them, he has such improvements in his Manufactory as to enable him to make articles of the first quality on the very lowest terms.

HE HAS ON HAND,

STILLS, of all sizes,
Wash, Dye, and Tea Kettles,
TIN-WARE of all sorts
Steam Kitchens, for steam-boats,
Patent Cooking Stoves,
Stove-Pipes, &c.
SheetCopperBottoms, and Breasts; Tin in Boxes
Block Tin, Iron Ware, Still Cocks and Rivets, Spelter-Solder, Pig and Bar Lead

Robert Turner.

Wood-St. between Front and Water St.
Pittsburgh July 25 6m

NAILERS WANTED.

TWO OR THREE HANDS

WHO understand working on Jesse Reed's Patent Nail Machines, are wanted at the Allegheny Nail Factory. Apply to

Richard Bowen,
At the works.

Sept. 19, 1823—tf.

Rolling Mill.

WANTED, to take charge of a Rolling and Slitting Mill in Centre County, a person who understands the business completely. One who can make the cutters, and would be willing to work in the Smith-shop or a Nail Factory, occasionally, would be preferred. None but sober, capable hands, who can produce good recommendations need apply.

Miller & Wilson,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh

July 11. tf

PHŒNIX FACTORY.
COTTON YARN
AND
PIECE GOODS.

IN consequence of the extension and perfection of our machinery, and to satisfy our western friends that by our accommodating terms, we will retain their custom, we give notice, that on the first of September, we will reduce our prices of Yarn considerably below the former rates.—Our prices will then render it the certain interest of western merchants to purchase here. We will also at that date reduce the price of our Sheetings and promptly supply orders for either article.

Adams, Allen & Co.

August 29—tf.

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167 in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES.

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Dec. 13, 1822.—tf Allen & Grant.

HENRY W. LEWIS,
Attorney at Law,

Residing in Mercer, Mercer County, Pennsylva.

OFFERS his services to non-resident owners of Land in the Counties of Mercer, Butler, Crawford, Erie and Venango, as a General Agent. Punctual and faithful attention will be given to the interests of those gentlemen who may entrust him with their business.

References:
HON. HENRY BALDWIN,
MORGAN NEVILLE, ESQ
JOHN M'DONALD, ESQ.
GEO. POE, JUN. ESQ.
MR. HENRY HOLDSHIP, } Pittsburgh.

Nov. 7.—6t. c.m.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.
AT THEIR
WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

SAMUEL WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLAISTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer		
3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts. pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

Pittsburgh and Erie

MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October 12 [illegible]

FURS,

Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,
BY THE PACK, and
Beaver, by the pound,
FOR SALE, BY
Christopher Magee,
Pittsburgh, August 15. tf. *Market Street*

Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally that R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN have appointed us their Assignees; and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of

BOOKS
&
STATIONARY,

at the old stand, (corner of Wood and Third Streets) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
THOMAS COOPER, } *Assignees.*

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin." tf.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,
CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,
COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS.
COTTON YARN from the different Factories
Machine Cards and Comb Plates

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

10 Dollars Reward

RANaway from the subscriber, about the of last month, an apprentice to the ng Business, named

Lewis Talbott

He is about 17 years of age; about 5 feet stout made; fair complexion. Took with blue cloth surtout coat, a blue coat, with other articles of dress not recollected above reward will be given to any person will return said boy to me. The law enforced against any person who shall said Runaway.

John M'Combe

Pittsburgh, Nov. 14—3t

Poetry.

For the Gazette.

SPAIN.

NOT yet—not yet—O! say not yet,
That Spain is lost forever,
That her sun of chivalry is set,
And its ancient light
Gone down in night,
To be rekindled—never.

Still, still its lingering ray is seen
Around where it descended,
And where it sank, one spot serene
With glory's arch is blended,
Refracted far, by patriots' tears,
The bow of hope 'tis brightening;
The cloud on which that bow appears,
Its splendor is enlightening:
O! it gives a promise, blest and sure,
That Freedom shall not perish,
That her sons shall yet, unstained and pure,
Preserve the fame they cherish.

And who of fair Iberia's clime
In sadness is despairing?
Who says, that from the page of time
Her honors she is tearing,
Or that, a suicidal blow
Against her heart she's aiming,
That heart, which once with fervent glow,
Such coward deed was shaming?
Well! let him of her fate despond,
And say that she can never
Release her limbs from tyrant bond,
Her vassal fetters sever.
False! false! the sharp, avenging sword
Shall prove the craven tale untrue,
And soon, and long, her hostile horde
Their ravages shall rue.

Think on the name Alphonso left,
To gild her history;
Look at her now—not yet bereft
Of that fair legacy:
Turn to the deeds Gonsalvo did
Before Grenada's towers;
Mark how the valor of the Cid
Dispersed the Moorish powers:
And say ye that the land of Spain,
Forgetful of the praise they won,
Will tamely crouch to foreign reign,
Nor make one struggle more, to shun
Such deep dishonor's stain?
Say ye, that all the cringing herd,
Who would her former fame betray,—
That Superstition's blasting word,
Which dastard souls obey,
Shall ever tempt her faithful few
To sheathe the sword, they bravely drew,
That glory to preserve?
No, never! till her soil is free
From proud, invading foes,
Till all the imps of treachery
Their triumph-hour shall close;
No! never shall the sword be sheathed,
The patriot's voice be still;
The vow, he has for freedom breathed,
Forsworn at tyrant's will.

And thou, Riego! gallant one,
Should she, thou would'st have saved
From treachery, by recreants done,
And slavery, they craved—
Should she, her noble, unbribed son
To felon's death resign,
O! deeply shall her coming woes,
For that dark deed atone;
And all thy stern, relentless foes
Who struck a heart, like thine,
On Memory's blackest page, forever shall be known.

And he—the abject, traitor king,
His country's scourge and shame,
He, who has dared reproach to fling
On her and thy fair fame;
Who, like a ravening vulture, sits
Upon his quivering prey,
Or, meanly, stranger-birds permits
To bear his feast away—
Shall *he* escape the doom that clings
To all of false and base,—
That doom of slaves, and servile kings—
Unpitied, foul disgrace?

No! on the track of future time
His treason shall be traced,
And there, the memory of his crime
Shall never be effaced:
There, history's page and poet's verse
His actions shall proclaim,
And Execration's deepest curse
Shall batten on his name

C.

Miscellany.

ROTHSCHILD.

Below will be found a pleasing and apposite sketch of the celebrated Mr. Rothschild, the famous London Broker, who fills a distinguished place in the history of the British Stock Exchange. The sketch, although written with much fancy, is said in the main to be very accurate, and those who have visited the London Exchange, will not fail to recognize the resemblance and fidelity of the description. Rothschild is a man of little education, and is destitute of any of the graces of person or of manners. He is a native of Germany, but for many years past has resided in England, and until within a few years, has been deeply engaged in the manufacturing business at Manchester, where he laid the foundation of his fortune. He belongs to the persecuted and proscribed race of Israel, and so entirely possesses the confidence of the Jews, who are the great money dealers throughout the continent that their treasures are at his command, and flow in the channels which he marks out for them, and hence his ability to embrace operations of such magnitude, as in our land of light burdens, and comparatively lighter expenditure, seem almost incredible. By his skill, boldness, and success in financial operations, he has rendered not only himself, but several brothers in the cities of Paris, Frankfort, and Vienna, among the most conspicuous personages in Europe.

[*Prov. Journal.*

From a London Paper.

Stock Exchange—Mr. Rothschild.—"In the midst of these reflections I had been attracted to a person, who, altho' not what Mr. Woodworth would call a "noticeable man" in himself yet by the force of circumstances, and the crowds continually collecting about him, seemed in a considerable degree to elicit attention. With a person that, from slovenliness of attire and general negligence might be called mean, he seemed "the observed of all observers."—With one hand thrust negligently in the pocket of his great coat, that was as negligently thrown on, he was leaning against the column on my right; sometimes inclining on this side to a person who would whisper in his ear, and anon stooping to the other, when any body touched him on the shoulder to arrest his regard. Now he would stand, or rather incline in a bending posture, with his right leg resting on the base of the pillar, as if he was listening to something going on within its shaft but on stepping a little back, I could discern that somebody was on the other side speaking to him in an under tone. One moment he would have five or six people around him at once, to all of whom, in rapid succession, the token of a nod, or a smile, or a shrug, or a "pshaw!" would be sufficient, for they dispersed again as sudden as his inclination was evinced. Sometimes a person would twitch him on the collar of his coat behind, while another plucked his button-hole before; and it seemed, too, that he was actually weighing the two separate appeals of his mind at once, while, from under the shadow of a broad-brimmed hat, his restless and roving eye was taking in the whole of the assembled multitude before him. He was not, as Butler hath it in the character of the busy man—"like one that labors in every man's calling but his own; and like Robin Goodfellow, does any man's drudgery but his own;" for it seemed his particular business to refuse and to reject. From the pillar against which he leaned, slovenly, careless, coarse, (as it might seem) in his apparel and manners, with his hat slouched over his eyes, and the right leg of his trowsers pushed up and rumpled over his boot, he seemed to be like the centre of a system inexplicable, unaccountable, mysterious. Several persons about me looking at him as if with awe and apprehension; some from apparent curiosity; while others came up, as I had before remarked, and addressed him in whisperings—abrupt and hasty snatches of talk—caballistic sentences, and words to which I could affix no meaning, in the imperfect glimpses of the sense—and sounds hastily uttered, to which the only reply was a shrug or a shake of the head. 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He would sometimes, at the very instant of being addressed by one, step aside to another, even before the first had finished his sentence; then fly back again, incline his ear—his eye still glancing hurriedly around—listen for a moment, turn up his nose and upper lip with a peculiar expression, a sort of "pish!" and twirling round abruptly upon his heel, step up to his favorite pillar again. It was a sort of fantoccini exhibition; a pantomimical display of action where little was said, but the meaning going far beyond the shallow reach of words. In my ignorance of these things I began to feel impatient. I wished for my friend, who had left me for a short time, to resolve my doubts. "In the name of God (said I, unconsciously) who is he?"

"That is Rothschild," replied my friend, who had been standing at my elbow for some moments, enjoying my perplexity, "the great money-broker of the Exchange."

"I turned round again involuntarily on hearing this. Was it possible? *That* the man whose dealings were with Governments and Princes, and Nations! *That* the contractor for millions, the credit of crowned heads, the subject of Crœsus? Him in whose hands the precious metals were but as vulgar implements of trade—a note for a hundred thousand pounds mere waste paper! I looked again. Methought he had swelled to an immeasurable growth. He seemed to me, now, as if all the eyes of the Exchange were upon him. I felt the full force of my prejudice.—There was something pleasing in his aspect, more kingly in his deportment. What before looked slovenly and awkward, was but a temporising with quality; a dallying with the immediate occasion; a metamorphosis, Proteus-like, suiting it to time and place; an intent absorption to the present moment, of energies to be developed hereafter. Perhaps, thought I, his Argosies at this hour are "tossing the ocean;" and the better part of his affections are "with his hopes abroad;" but then, again, he looked as if he could say with Anthonio, that "his ventures were not in one bottom trusted, nor to one place." The restlessness of his eye did not denote so much the anxiety of expected losses, as the weight and multiplicity of affairs, that late events had contributed to strengthen, upon a mind bowed but not subdued under its perplexity. I now recognized in him the leader of the money market—the Colossus, under whose legs the petty men of the Exchange might creep with awe and reverence—the huge and unfathomable speculator, in the abyss of whose transactions every other adventurer's were swallowed up and lost! I tried to picture to myself the nature of those feelings which a man in his situation must hourly experience; his doubts, his fears, his misgivings of mind in these contingencies and accidents in the great political world, which the breath of all the winds from the four quarters of the globe makes public and demonstrable. I thought of his harrassing days—his sleepless nights—his momentary and delirious ecstacies in a sudden advice of the rise and fall of stocks—the deliberations of cabinets—the change in a ministry—the despotic edicts of arbitrary and tyrannical power—the march of philosophical opinion—the voice of the people—the progress of a revolution! This man's happiness, I thought, was not like other men's. He looked to me, in the abstract, a solitary and insulated being, incapable of the resources incidental to our finite existence.—His pleasures must be, like his dealings with the world, gigantic, or not at all. Passion, in him, must, in its various ramifications and degrees, be absorbed by one vast and overwhelming influence, the chances of a speculation immense, incalculable, and terrific in its effects, as involving the prosperity or destruction of half the commercial interests; and perhaps leading to consequences not to be contemplated by the politician in European governments and legislatures, without apprehensions dismal as they were tremendous."

Ugliness.—Perhaps no lady was ever better reconciled to ugliness in her own person than the Duchess of Orleans the mother of the Regent D'Orleans who governed France during the minority of Louis XV. Thus she speaks of her own appearance and manners: "From my earliest years I was aware how ordinary my appearance was, and did not like that people should look at me attentively. I never paid any attention to dress, because diamonds and dress were sure to attract attention. My husband on the other hand loved to cover himself with jewels, and was well satisfied at my dislike to them, as it saved all disputes for the possession of them. On great days he used to make me rouge which I did greatly against my will, as I hate every thing that incommodes me. One day I made the Countess Soissens laugh heartily. She asked me why I never turned my head whenever I passed before a mirror—every body else did? I answered, because I had too much self-love to bear the sight of my own ugliness. I must have been very ugly in my youth. I had no sort of features; with little twinkling eyes, a short snub nose, and long thick lips, the whole of my physiognomy, was far from attractive. My face was large, with fat cheeks, and yet my figure was short and *stumpy*; in short, I was a very homely sort of person. Except for the goodness of my disposition no one would have endured me. It was impossible to discover any thing like intelligence in my eyes, except with a microscope. Perhaps there was not on the face of the earth such another pair of ugly hands as mine. The King often told me so, and set me laughing about it; for as I was quite sure of being very ugly, I made up my mind to be always the first to laugh at it. This succeeded very well, though I must confess it furnished me with a good stock of materials for laughter. My temperament is naturally rather melancholy, and when any thing distresses me, my left side swells up as if it were filled with water. I hate to lie in bed, and the moment I awake I rise immediately. As for breakfast, I take it very seldom, and then have nothing but bread and butter. Chocolate, coffee, tea, and all other foreign drugs, I detest. My habits are completely German, and nothing suits me in the eating and drinking way which is not conformable to our old customs. I cannot eat soup unless it is mixed up with milk, beer, or wine; and as for gravy broth, it is abominable; it always makes me so ill, that nothing but sausages and ham can put my stomach to rights again."

It is with much satisfaction that we see it announced, that a writer of such acknowledged taste and talent as the author of the "Wilderness,' the 'Spectre of the Forest,' &c. is engaged to superintend the literary department of the New Magazine about to be established in this city. This, we think, of itself, a sufficient guarantee of the ability with which it will be conducted: But there is another circumstance which must also tend greatly to secure to this work the public confidence—we mean the offer made by the proprietors to pay at the liberal rate of *two dollars* per printed page, for such original contributions as may be found worthy of admission into the work. This looks something like what ought to be the treatment afforded to the authors of an enlightened country. It is the treatment afforded to them in Great Britain, and is no doubt the cause of the astonishing prosperity of the literary periodicals of the country. We trust that the good sense and patriotism of our countrymen will duly appreciate this liberality on the part of the proprietors of the "American Monthly Magazine," and by a ready and extended patronage, enable them to cherish in this vital manner our national literature. Support of this solid nature, is indeed, all that is wanted to bring forward into our literary arena, writers of true talent, and exalt our reputation in the republic of letters to a degree of eminence, which, without such support, it is in vain to expect that it can ever attain.

Philadelphia Aurora.

Prevention of Fire.—M. Cadet Vaux, considering that fires in dwelling-houses begin in numerous instances in the chimney, and that means cannot always be applied in time to extinguish the fire at its commencement, turned his thoughts to the discovery of some method for effecting this purpose. He reflected that combustion cannot be carried on without the presence of vital air, and consequently if the air in a chimney on fire could be rendered mephitic, the fire would go out. This object he obtained by the simple means of throwing flour of sulphur on the fire in the grate, the mephitic exhalation of which extinguished the fire, as it would suffocate any living creature. A Roman nobleman has not only repeated this experiment with entire success, but, being desirous of ascertaining whether an ignited body suspended in the chimney would be extinguished in the same manner, he caused a faggot to be suspended in a chimney, nearly at the summit, and set on fire: though by its situation it was nearly in contact with the external air, the flames were instantaneously extinguished by throwing a handful of flour of sulphur on the coals below.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

BRASS FOUNDRY,
Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron
MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses Academies
Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing.
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Spelter Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17—1y

Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron
MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his numerous friends for the patronage he has received; and takes the liberty to inform them, he has such improvements in his Manufactory as to enable him to make articles of the first quality on the very lowest terms.

HE HAS ON HAND,

STILLS, of all sizes,

Wash, Dye, and Tea Kettles,
TIN-WARE of all sorts
Steam Kitchens, for steam-boats,
Patent Cooking Stoves,
Stove-Pives, &c.
SheetCopperBottoms, and Breasts; Tin in Boxes
Block Tin, Iron Ware, Still Cocks and
Rivets, Spelter-Solder, Pig
and Bar Lead

Robert Turner.

Wood-St. between Front and Water Sts.

Pittsburgh July 25 6m

NAILERS WANTED.

TWO OR THREE HANDS

WHO understand working on Jesse Reed's Patent Nail Machines, are wanted at the Allegheny Nail Factory. Apply

Richard Bowen,
At the works.

Sept. 19, 1823—tf.

Rolling Mill.

WANTED, to take charge of a Rolling and Slitting Mill in Centre County, a person who understands the business completely. One who can make the cutters, and would be willing to work in the Smith-shop or a Nail Factory, occasionally, would be preferred. None but sober, capable hands, who can produce good recommendations need apply.

Miller & Wilson,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

July 11. tf

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON YARN
AND
PIECE GOODS.

IN consequence of the extension and perfection of our machinery, and to satisfy our western friends that by our accommodating terms, we will retain their custom, we give notice, that on the first of September, we will reduce our prices of Yarn considerably below the former rates.—Our prices will then render it the certain interest of western merchants to purchase here. We will also at that date reduce the price of our Sheetings and promptly supply orders for either article.

Adams, Allen & Co.

August 29—tf.

A Valuable Tract of
LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167 in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES;

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822.—tf

HENRY W. LEWIS,
Attorney at Law,

Residing in Mercer, Mercer County, Pennsylva.

OFFERS his services to non-resident owners of Land in the Counties of Mercer, Butler, Crawford, Erie and Venango, as a General Agent. Punctual and faithful attention will be given to the interests of those gentlemen who may entrust him with their business.

References:
HON. HENRY BALDWIN,
MORGAN NEVILLE, ESQ
JOHN M'DONALD, ESQ.
GEO. POE, JUN. ESQ.
MR. HENRY HOLDSHIP,
} Pittsburgh.

Nov. 7.—6t. C.RH.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass

Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

SAMUEL WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

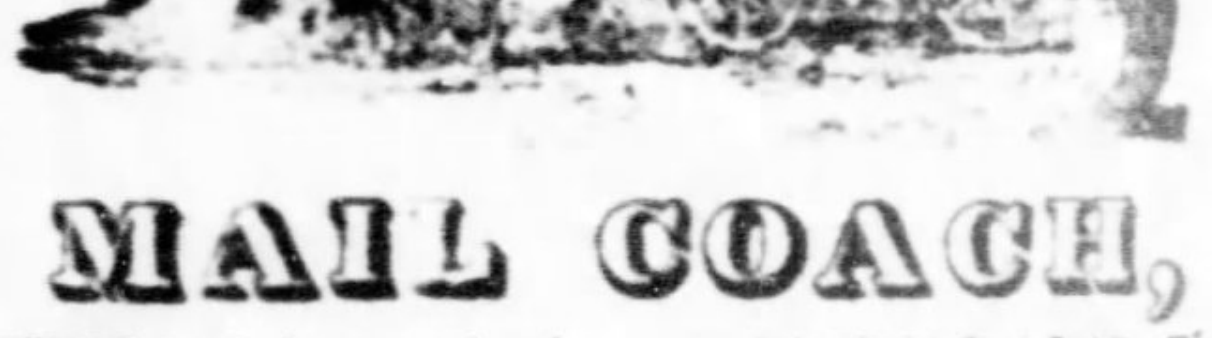
Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts. pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823—tf

Pittsburgh and Erie



MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October 12 tf

FURS,

Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,
BY THE PACK, and
Beaver, by the pound,
FOR SALE, BY

Christopher Magee,
Market Street

Pittsburgh, August 15. tf

Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally that R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN have appointed us their Assignees; and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of

BOOKS
&
STATIONARY,

at the old stand, (corner of Wood and Third Streets) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B. LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
THOMAS COOPER,
} *Assignees.*

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin." tf.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,

COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS.

COTTON YARN from the different Factories

Machine Cards and Comb Plates

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from
2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

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10 Dollars Reward

RAN away from the subscriber, about the of last month, an apprentice to the ng Business, named

Lewis Talbott

He is about 17 years of age; about 5 feet stout made; fair complexion; Took with him a blue cloth surtout coat, a blue coat with other articles of dress not recollected. The above reward will be given to any person who will return said boy to me. The law enforced against any person who shall said Runaway.

John M'Comb

Pittsburgh, Nov. 14—3t